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ABSTRACT

Section 716 of the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) provides for the establishment of a fifteen member National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity (NACEEO). The purpose of the Council is to oversee the major functions of ESAA which are to provide financial assistance to aid in the school desegregation process. In this final report of the Council, its operations are reviewed. Major activities undertaken during the past six years are described. These activities included site visitations, attendance at state conferences, a review of the management of specific programs, and the sponsorship of public hearings and meetings in eleven states. Recommendations for the future of specific ESAA programs, activities, and legislation are suggested. An analysis of the Council's effectiveness is included. Specific provisions of ESAA and NACEEO recommendations with regard to them are presented in chart form. An extensive appendix includes statistical information on ESAA implementation. It also includes a report on Federal assistance to desegregating school districts, which contains data on specific distribution of funds to ESAA programs. (PMR)

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

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Final Report

September 30, 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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**NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY**
1325 G Street N.W. – Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20005

September 30, 1979

To the President and the Congress of
the United States

I hereby transmit the Final Report of the National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity in fulfillment of our Congressional mandate as contained in P.L. 92-318, Title VII, Section 716.

During these past six years NACEEO has conscientiously striven to provide the Congress and the U.S. Office of Education with an impartial, objective monitoring of the operation and administration of the Emergency School Aid Act. The overall productivity of the Council has been hampered these last two years, however, by the confusion resulting from USOE advisory council merger plans and its incorrect determination of the legislatively established termination dates for NACEEO. Resources were curtailed, inhibiting the Council from executing long range program oversight activities. The demoralizing effect on the members and staff by such actions was also significant. Consequently, the Council is unable at this time to make an overall evaluation of the positive and negative impact ESAA has had on school systems. Generally, we believe the program is still too broad in eligibility criteria and in its scope of allowable subprograms and authorized activities. Duplication of services and excessive administrative overhead appear evident as a result of overlapping activities among ESAA, CRA IV, and ESEA Title I and VII programs at local and state levels.

Although this report does contain a few new recommendations concerning the administration and operation of the Emergency School Aid Act, its purpose is to provide a general comparison between recommendations made by the Council during its existence and the action taken by Congress with respect to the Emergency School Aid Act.

NACEEO believes there is as much of a need now for a national advisory group to assist the Administration and Congress in the area of school desegregation as there was in 1972. The deletion of the provision for maintaining a citizens advisory council at the national level while mandating the establishment of local and state citizen advisory councils for all ESAA recipients appears to be a serious oversight.

Respectfully,

Gwen R. Awsumb

GWEN R. AWSUMB
Chairman

LL/rm

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AUTHORITY/FUNCTION

The Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA)* was enacted to provide financial assistance for relieving problems associated with public school desegregation and/or the reduction of minority group isolation. The specific functions of ESAA are to provide financial assistance:

"(1) to meet the special needs incident to the elimination of minority group segregation and discrimination among students and faculty in elementary and secondary schools;

"(2) to encourage the voluntary elimination, reduction, or prevention of minority group isolation in elementary and secondary schools with substantial proportions of minority group students; and

"(3) to aid school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation."

Section 716 of the Act mandated the establishment of a 15-member National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity (NACEEO), with at least half of the members representing minority groups. The Council has four specific purposes:

"(1) advise the Assistant Secretary with respect to the operation of the program authorized by this title, including the preparation of regulations and development of criteria for the approval of applications,

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*The Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) was passed in June, 1972 (Public Law 92-318, Title VII) as a successor to the Emergency School Assistance Program (ESAP) of 1970. The Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93-380, Title VI, Section D) authorized continuance of ESAA through June 20, 1976, and Public Law 94-482, Title III, Section 321, authorized continuance of ESAA through September 30, 1979.

"(2) review the operation of the program (A) with respect to its effectiveness in achieving its purpose as stated in section 702(b), and (B) with respect to the Assistant Secretary's conduct in the administration of the program;

"(3) meet not less than four times in the period during which the program is authorized, and submit, through the Secretary, to the Congress at least two interim reports, which reports shall include a statement of its activities and of any recommendations it may have with respect to the operation of the program; and

"(4) submit to the Congress a final report on the operation of the program."

1978-1979 COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

Chairman -- Gwen R. Awsumb

Vice Chairman -- Loftus C. Carson

Evaluation Task Force:

Chairman -- Jacquelyne J. Jackson
Haruko Morita
Frederick Mosteller

Legislative and Administrative Task Force:

January - November, 1978:

Chairman -- Edward P. Meyers
Lawrence F. Davenport
Jackson F. Lee
Sally A. Stempinski

November, 1978 - September, 1979:

Chairman -- Haruko Morita
June G. Cameron
T. Winston Cole, Sr.
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Staff:

Executive Director -- Leo A. Lorenzo
Administrative Assistant -- Rosemarie Maynez
Secretary -- Deborah Linderman

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

During its six years of existence, the Council performed approximately 76 site visitations to basic, pilot, special, discretionary, and NPO projects. Members also participated in at least 26 national and state conferences dealing with the school desegregation issue. A review of USOE regional management of the ESAA program was undertaken in which all ten HEW/OE ESAA regional operations were visited. Additionally, in reviewing the effectiveness of Citizen Advisory Committees, interviews were held with 17 CACs in 9 states. The subcommittees of NACEEO held 43 meetings, including informal work sessions, site visits to USOE ESAA evaluation contractors (Rand, SDC), public hearings, and official public meetings. The Council, as a whole, held 24 public meetings at the following locations:

Washington, D.C. -- February 2-3, 1973; March 2-3, 1973; January 31-February 1, 1974; March 29-30, 1974; December 6-7, 1974; May 16-17, 1975; October 3-4, 1975; May 19-20, 1978

California -- Los Angeles (February 8-9, 1979); San Diego (September 5-6, 1974); San Francisco (December 13-14, 1973; January 16-17, 1976)

Florida -- Miami Beach (June 28-29, 1974); Orlando (January 28-29, 1977); Tampa (April 27, 1973)

Georgia -- Atlanta (May 26-28, 1976)

Illinois -- Chicago (June 21-22, 1979)

Massachusetts -- Boston (September 13-14, 1973; June 3-4, 1977)

North Carolina -- Charlotte (January 27-28, 1978)

New Mexico -- Albuquerque (September 23-24, 1977)

Oregon -- Warm Springs (June 12-14, 1973)

Tennessee -- Memphis (February 28-March 1, 1975)

Virginia -- Alexandria (September 24-25, 1976)

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Council recommends that further study on the effectiveness of student advisory councils be undertaken.

2. With regard to Special Student Concerns, NACEEO recommended in its Calendar Year 1976 Report that the Commissioner of Education expand this particular special discretionary program. The Council recommends further that additional focus be placed on how to work with students of various backgrounds aside from the present concentration on school policies and standards dealing with student conduct and suspension.

3. With regard to meetings of Citizen Advisory Committees, NACEEO recommends that the language in the regulations be revised so as to make it clear that the CACs do not have to hold monthly meetings during the summer vacation months unless they so desire.

4. Concerning fringe benefits for Citizen Advisory Committees, NACEEO recommends that USOE provide clear administrative direction with regard to the appropriateness of using ESAA grant funds to provide CACs with the following:

   a) Food - breakfasts, lunches, dinners

   b) Refreshments - snacks, coffee and/or soft drinks

   c) Mileage reimbursement - to and from meetings and/or site visitations

   d) Parking fees - while attending meetings or performing official CAC activities

   e) Babysitting services - limited to the time required for attendance at CAC meetings or performing authorized activities

   f) Secretarial services - overtime costs incurred in having the school district's ESAA secretary present at evening or non-school hour meetings.

5. Concerning functions of Citizen Advisory Committees, NACEEO recommends that USOE provide formal guidelines with regard to the following questions:

   a) What constitutes the required per cent of local CAC members that must be present to conduct a formal monthly meeting?

b) What are some of the possible "conflict of interest" precautions local districts should be aware of in selecting the advisory committee members (e.g. administrative staff, ESSA employed personnel, etc.)?

6. The Commissioner of Education, in drafting the new regulations for ESAA, should consider the desirability of providing for staggered membership tenure on all ESAA citizen advisory groups, therefore affording the opportunity for more citizens to participate in the direct oversight of the ESAA program.

7. The Commissioner of Education should establish specific limits regarding the expenditure of ESAA funds for Citizen Advisory Committee members' participation in training programs and/or ESAA related conferences.

8. The Commissioner of Education should discontinue using nonfederal review panels consisting totally of nonfederal members for the scoring of ESAA grant applications.

9. Congress is urged to consider merging the programs under the Emergency School Aid Act and the Civil Rights Act into a new overall Civil Rights Educational Assistance Act.

10. Congress should delete "Portuguese" and "Franco-Americans" from its definition of minority groups contained in Section 716(6). NACEEO believes that Congress impugns the officially adopted government-wide definition of minority by inclusion of these ethnic groups.

11. With respect to improving the linkage between ESAA activities and the school district's desegregation plan, NACEEO now feels that not only the successes but the failures of various programs and activities should be identified and disseminated so that future applicants as well as federal program officers can make better judgments as to meeting desegregation needs with ESAA funds.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Preface

"The Federal Government often uses special study commissions to examine problems or issues of national concern and to recommend action by the executive branch and the Congress.

"In spite of the extensive study efforts and expenditure of large amounts of money, benefits expected from some of these studies are not being achieved because their recommendations are not being acted upon by the responsible Federal agencies. This condition has been largely attibutable to the absence of an effective followup system under which the executive branch would promptly take a position on the merits of commission recommendations and develop and execute a plan for adopting those which merit action. Also, because study reports sometimes take positions which members of the appropriate congressional committees do not find readily acceptable, they do not always receive strong backing and interest in the Congress.

"GAO recognizes that not all study commission recommendations merit implementation but believes such studies call for careful executive and legislative branch consideration." (Comptroller General's Report to the Congress, Better Followup System Needed on Recommendations by Study Commissions in the Federal Government; December 4, 1975)

The policy making process is one that of necessity must respond to a multitude of interests. It is unrealistic to assume that both USOE and the Congress would take the recommendations of an "advisory council" as singularly more important than all others with an interest in the program and its administration. Perhaps this is as it should be. This is not to say that NACEEO has not sought to impact upon the design and management of the ESAA program, or has not seriously addressed them since 1973. It has. It is rather that the desired responses on the part of the USOE or the Congress has been slow in coming, and when such changes have occurred, it was not always explicitly evident that they occurred solely or even in a large part due to NACEEO.

We believe we have, throughout the years, consistently focused on critical administrative and functional issues. The Council has essentially functioned without a research staff and the work that has been done has been done by the Council members through site visitations, public meetings, and informational solicitations from a variety of ESAA consumers throughout the nation.

The key to ascertaining the value of an advisory council may be simply by comparing its recommendations, resolutions and overall approach to its mission to what eventually occurs. In other words, was a council proven on "target"? Were things finally as a council saw them?

The readers of this report must judge for themselves whether or not NACEEO fulfilled its mandate.

Relationship of NACEEO's Recommendations to the Concerns Expressed by the Congress after Completing a Major Oversight Study of ESAA in 1977 and Developing Legislation to Change the ESAA Program

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
State formula for the apportionment of 87% of ESAA funds coupled with the fact that large districts can receive more points on their applications as sheer number of minority students effectively work against small and medium sized districts receiving grants, even though their needs may be compelling. The sheer number of minority students do not necessarily indicate a real need for assistance.	Reduces the amount of money which must be apportioned among the states; increases the discretionary authority of the Assistant Secretary in reapportioning funds away from states which do not have worthy applications. New criteria for assistance are to be used in approving local applications; emphasizes more heavily the need for assistance, the degree of integration, and the recentness of plan.	Under a state plan formula, competition for funding should be on the basis of the nature of the eligibility, size of the district and recency of the plan. Although the scoring system appears adjusted to take into account small and large school populations and the degree of reduction in racial isolation, large urban districts with high percentages or numbers of minority students do have the numerical score advantage over smaller districts. The sheer weight of numbers as an indication of need may be justifiable. However, even with a lower educational quality score on their applications, a larger district might stand a better chance of being funded than a smaller one having a better educational quality rating. (1976) ESAA's rules and regulations should be revised to promote equity among applicants distinguishable by such factors as size, proportion of minority students and grantsmanship expertise. ESAA regulations are not feasible for all potential and actual applicants inasmuch as they do not promote equity among local educational agencies of varying minority group proportions and expertise in grantsmanship. (1975)

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
		That funds be made available to local educational agencies for purposes clearly demonstrated by the LEA as beyond their financial ability to support. (1974) An operational definition of "Special needs incident to desegregation" provided by Congress is needed. Such a definition should distinguish clearly between desegregated education needs and compensatory education needs. (1973)
The need to provide OE administrators more authority to decide what types of activities should be funded and which school districts should receive funds.	Reduces the number of authorization for applications and removes three of the mandatory set-asides of funds.	Review of the ESAA indicates the need to either review or repeal Section 706 (C)(iii) Prevention Projects, and 706 (E) Integrated Schools Projects. The criteria for both programs does not appear to contribute to nor motivate districts in the reduction of minority group isolation. / The set-aside requirement under Section 704(b) pertaining to Sections 708(c) and Section 711 should be repealed. The non-English dominate issue and quality of educational opportunity are addressed under Title VII ESEA. There also exists a separate funding for Educational Television which should address as one of its priorities minority group isolation. Keeping funds set aside for these specific purposes under ESAA does not seem warranted as an emergency need to desegregating school districts. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force) (1977)

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
		Review of the educational proposals funded under "pilot" criteria of ESAA fails to substantiate an unusually promising or innovative component and are aimed at providing compensatory education to minority group students. / That there is a need for more evaluative activity especially with regard to the cost effectiveness of various subprograms that are authorized to be funded under the umbrella of the Emergency School Aid Act. (1976) Recommended that the Assistant Secretary study carefully the types of programs that most effectively meet the diverse and specific needs of the seven racial and ethnic minorities named in the Act. (1974)
The inconsistency of the Office of Education with regard to expenditure of ESAA funds in schools directly affected by a plan or court order or allowing funds to be spent in upgrading the overall quality of all schools in a system as ordered by a court, even though they are not directly involved in a plan. / Restriction of ESAA funds to only school districts that have adopted and would implement a plan to desegregate its students and faculty prevents districts with a real need from making progress toward desegregation.	The law adds to the list of eligible school districts those which have court orders or HEW approved plans to desegregate students and faculty that also require an improvement in the quality of education offered in minority schools unaffected by the desegregation plan. Schools in such districts will be able to qualify for funding even though no integration is taking place in those schools. Law provides that school districts which are undertaking efforts to integrate their faculty but which have not fully achieved the goal prior to the intended time for awarding of funds may obtain a waiver of ineligibility.	Specific criteria that provides for a consistent, uniform interpretation of Section 707 should be developed and made public. Guidance in interpreting the scope of such terms as schools "affected" by plan is needed. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977) Congress should increase its efforts to improve the quality of education for all students. In particular special emphasis must be placed on improving the educational quality of minority impacted and isolated schools. Inasmuch as desegregation is not the sole remedy additional remedies for promoting quality education for all children must be pursued vigorously. (1975)

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
	A new category of eligible district is added. Districts are eligible which are planning and developing a desegregation plan either under court order or voluntarily. These districts are to receive their funding from the amounts appropriated for Special Projects and no school district is to receive more than one grant for more than a two-year period.	P.L. 92-318, Title VII, authorizes 12 activities of local educational agencies to meet the purpose of ESAA. Only one activity deals directly with desegregation and minority group isolation. To accomplish all the purposes of the desegregation assistance program, specific requirements to accomplish these purposes appear to be appropriate. (1974) Some school districts already in full compliance with court ordered desegregation have found themselves unduly penalized in the application process because they could not receive eligibility points for actual physical relocation of students and faculty for racial balancing. Greater emphasis is placed upon physical desegregation than upon assisting school districts experiencing problems incident to desegregation. This is a partial reflection upon the ambiguity of the phrase "problems incident to desegregation" and the lack of clearcut conceptual distinction between desegregated education and compensatory education. (1973)
That eligibility of a school district to receive funds based on maintaining one or more "integrated schools" even though they do not have a desegregation plan is doing little to further desegregation.	The law eliminates this particular class of eligible applicant.	Review of ESAA indicates the need to either revise or repeal Section 706 (C)(iii) "Prevention Projects" and 706(E) "Integrated Schools Projects." The criteria for both of these programs does not appear to contribute to nor motivate districts in the reduction of minority group isolation. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
That states, being the primary repositories of constitutional authority for education, must be encouraged to play a more active role in furthering school integration.	The law creates a new class of eligible applicant, namely, states which are expending their own funds to encourage voluntary integration of their school districts.	State education agencies should be given the role of operating the ESAA Basic, Pilot, NPO programs under a state allocation formula with administration procedures similar to that now in effect for Title I ESEA. The federal government should require a state plan, formation of a state ESAA advisory council and monitoring by USOE and OCR. (1976) Congress should strengthen significantly roles of state educational agencies in ESAA or its successor program. Many problems reported by unsuccessful and successful applicants could be reduced through direct and responsible linkages between state and local educational agencies for ESAA. / In order to reduce the proliferation and overlapping of federal programs, we recommend a comprehensive federal program providing state block grants for public elementary and secondary education. As a first step some joint consultation and exploration dealing with federal compensatory/desegregation funds should be launched. (1975) NACEEO recommends that the Assistant Secretary evaluate carefully the feasibility of providing alternative methods of financing all federal equal educational opportunity programs including the provision of block grants to the states. (1974)

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
The majority of ESAA funds are being utilized for compensatory educational purposes, especially in the instruction of basic skills, notably reading.	The law revises the list of authorized activities under the Act to place greatest emphasis upon those directly related to desegregation activities such as in-service training of teachers and guidance counseling. The special set-aside of 15% of the state allocation for the heavily compensatory pilot programs is deleted. Authorizes an approved applicant school district to use the funds it receives under the law for planning to implement a plan of desegregation issued pursuant to a court order or under a Title IV OCR plan. Removes from the Act the authority for the funding of Special Mathematical programs.	That studies be undertaken to provide more information about the processes involved in increasing achievement levels, about differential teaching action between the ESAA and nonESAA schools, and about the effects on achievement levels of grade repetition for students in elementary schools. / There is a lack of satisfactory measuring devices of school climate and of their importance to the nation's educational program. We request that steps be taken to ensure that this affective domain be evaluated. (1977) An independent national evaluation of the effects of the math program should be undertaken in order to ascertain the cost effectiveness in relationship to other programs funded by ESAA. / Nonprofit organization proposals should be concerned with community relations activities and not with the educational remediation of the school age population of the LEA whose plan they are supporting. / The criteria utilized in judging "pilot" programs under the Act and regulations do not provide explicit descriptions of what constitutes "unusually promising" or "innovative" features. USOE panel review criteria for pilot programs also fails to adequately differentiate these aspects of the program. (1976) NACEEO remains concerned about the need to improve theoretical frameworks and methodologies for evaluating such educational programs as those related to compensatory education and public

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
		school desegregation and urges, therefore, sufficient Congressional attention to this problem. (1975) NACEEO recommends that the Assistant Secretary study carefully the types of programs that most effectively meet the diverse and specific needs of the seven racial and ethnic minorities named in the Act. (1974) P.L. 92-318, Title VII authorizes 12 activities to meet the purposes of ESAA. Eleven of the activities focus on thrusts which aid children in overcoming the educational disadvantages caused by segregation and minority group isolation. Only one activity deals directly with desegregation and minority group isolation. There is evidence that more than 90% of the funds within basic grants are expended for the purpose of compensatory education. To accomplish all the purposes of desegregation assistance program, specific requirements to accomplish these purposes appear appropriate. (Legislative Subcommittee, 1974)
The "Follow the Child" provisions in the Act, which allows the Assistant Secretary to use no more than 5% of the funds available for special projects for grants to school districts to provide services in an integrated school for children who were formerly in Title I schools but lost their eligibility for Title I due to transfer to achieve de-	The law expands the "Follow the Child provisions by insisting that any school district which qualifies under the Act for a regular grant and receives it would be required to consider the needs of children who lost Title I services due to desegregation. It also creates a separate authorization of appropriations of $7.25 million a year for the	No recommendation made by the full Council that directly addressed this legislative issue.

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
segregation, is too restrictive as to amount of funds and eligibility.	specific purpose of making grants for "Follow the Child" services to school districts which are eligible for funds under the Act, but which, for one reason or another do not receive such funds.	
Duplication and lack of administrative coordination existed between Title I and Title VII ESEA programs and the ESAA subprograms addressing the same issues.	The pilot and bilingual ESAA programs are eliminated as separate categorical subprograms.	The set-aside requirement under 704(b) pertaining to Section 708(c) should be repealed. The nonEnglish dominant issue and quality of educational opportunity are addressed under Title VII, ESEA. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977) There appears to be a significant measure of duplication between Title IV CRA activities and those funded by ESAA. The focus of the pilot program is aimed at providing compensatory educational programs to eligible school districts serving a large number of minority students. The criteria utilized in judging pilot programs do not sufficiently provide explicit description of what constitutes "unusually promising" or what is to be considered "innovative". (1976) NACEEO remains concerned about the need to improve theoretical frameworks and methodologies for evaluating such educational programs as those related to compensatory education and public school desegregation. (1975) Fragmentation of federal programs has resulted in confusion and less than

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
		efficient use of resources. Physical desegregation and compensatory education are critical issues. The overlap between these two federal programs can be disadvantageous in the resolution of each. (1974) An operational definition of "problems incident to desegregation" provided by Congress is needed. Such a definition should distinguish clearly between desegregated education and compensatory education. (1973)
The administrative cost in terms of manpower, funds and program planning, and evaluation to meet the annual competitive application process were enormous.	The law permits applicants to file for grants of one to five years duration.	The ESAA program should provide for multiple year funding for school districts under an approved EEO plan. (1976) Congress should enact desegregation assistance legislation to be effective for a period of not less than five years. Court ordered or locally adopted desegregation plans commonly require multiple year implementation. The problems that the local education agencies encounter will not be resolved within the next several years. Planning to meet these problems needs assurance that the support from the federal government to assist local agencies is forthcoming. (1974)
There has been excessive delays by USOE in the awarding of grant funds to many districts, causing significant problems	The law requires the Secretary to make a determination of eligibility for any applicant district by March 1st and to	The Division of Equal Educational Opportunity should develop standard criteria and definitions for the catego-

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
in initiating services at the local level. Other administrative problems concern the makeup of review panels, annual evaluation reports by the Commissioner and state notification of audit determinations.	notify applicants of the approval or disapproval of applications and amount of awards by June 30th.	ries of individuals who comprise the nonfederal proposal review panels. / EEO should require nonfederal review panelists to sign a statement to the effect they understand the desegregation or racial reduction plan that underlies an applicant's request for ESAA funds. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977) The Commissioner of Education should adhere to the predetermined dates established for receipt and processing of ESAA applications with more uniformity than has been the case for the past 3 years. (1976) The Assistant Secretary of Education should organize a new sequence of comprehensively designed and carefully controlled field trials in education to discover whether the suggestions for improvements emerging from the many evaluations conducted by the Office of Education on various distinct educational support programs do raise pupil performance. / Congress should provide adequate funds and sufficient lead time for effective evaluation of federally funded programs for elementary and secondary education, including ESAA, and should promote the dissemination of all relevant data. / EEO should monitor carefully the composition, roles, and functions of ESAA funding review panels to assure adherence to regulated criteria and procedures. (1975)

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
		NACEEO recommends that knowledge gained from ESAA evaluations be used and disseminated appropriately. / Recommends continued and adequate evaluation of ESAA with emphasis upon wider use of randomized controlled field studies designed to assess specific benefits of educational programs and to discover key variables in the educational process. / NACEEO recommends improving administration of the Act, including assessing the role of review panels. (1974) Future legislation should provide specific monies for adequate evaluation of the educational achievement statuses and impacts of programs upon changes in those status for each specific minority identified in the legislation. In addition such evaluation should include data about each sex within such group. / Greater emphasis should be placed upon evaluating school curricula and their relationships to occupational and other real life requirements. / Recommends that the Assistant Secretary carefully evaluate the structure and function of the panel review in the application process including the selection of members. (1973)
The language allowing the Assistant Secretary to request information is too broad and the data collection required in listing minorities does not conform to that used in other federal programs.	The law seeks to limit the Assistant Secretary's authority to collect whatever information he/she felt necessary by allowing for only that data needed to determine approval of that application. The law defines the minority	Serious complications have arisen from the current tendency to group heterogeneous racial and ethnic minorities and treat them homogeneously. Concrete and meaningful differences between racial and ethnic minorities and those

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
	groups according to the standards adopted throughout the government for data collection purposes, but adds Franco-American and Portuguese.	within each group tend to be obscured. (1974)
The administrative waste incurred by the inability of eligible school recipients to carry over funds into the succeeding fiscal year.	The law provides for carry-over of funds to the succeeding year.	A comprehensive report be developed concerning the amount of unexpended ESAA funds returned by ESAA grantees and the amount of unobligated funds returned by USOE each year since 1973. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)
The Office of Education has not been making the most prudent and wisest use of funds set aside for Educational Television. Guaranteeing such funding should not be continued in the legislative language.	Continues the permissible funding by the Assistant Secretary under the Act by requiring a 7% reservation of funds under Special Projects and adds radio programming as an additional eligible activity. The Administration is to review the types of grants and contracts made to date to assure a more effective use in the future.	The set-aside requirement under Section 704(b) pertaining to 708(c) and 711 should be repealed. There already exists a separate funding for Educational Television which should address as one of its priorities minority group children concerns. Keeping funds set aside for these specific purposes does not seem warranted as an emergency need to desegregating school districts. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977) Regional offices throughout the country should routinely receive complete samples of all programs currently produced under the ESAA educational set-aside. / USOE should concentrate on developing means to disseminate and promote the programs that are being funded under ESAA TV. The Commissioner should consider using discretionary funds for the purpose of developing a national

Major Concerns Addressed by HR-15 (1977/78)	Congressional Action (P.L. 95-561, 11-1-78)	NACEEO Recommendations
		dissemination and promotion campaign or allow financial support for dissemination in the individual ETV proposals. / A further study of the effectiveness of the ESAA TV program in accomplishment of the stated purposes as set forth in the statute should be undertaken on a national scale. (1976)
Lack of coordination between the offices responsible for ESAA Bilingual subprogram and the Bilingual Education Act.	Transferred to the Bilingual Education Act the program of bilingual education which is presently authorized under the Emergency School Aid Act. A separate authorization of appropriations of $15 million for fiscal 1980, $20 million for fiscal 1981, $25 million for fiscal 1982, and $30 million for fiscal 1983 is created for this program.	The set-aside requirement under Section 704(b) pertaining to Section 708(c) and 711 should be repealed. The nonEnglish dominant issue and quality of educational opportunity are addressed under Title VII of ESEA. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)

Relationship of NACEEO Recommendations to General Provisions Contained in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-561)

General Provisions	NACEEO Recommendations
Authorizes until October 1, 1981, an appropriation of $1.2 million for assistance to school districts which are racially isolated as a result of geographic location and which have adopted or will adopt a plan to aid children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation.	That the Assistant Secretary should, under discretionary authority, set aside sufficient funds to make awards to applicants seeking relief under an OCR approved Comprehensive Educational Plan. Only applicants of majority/minority school districts unable to meet the criteria of eligibility specified in Section 706 would be eligible provided they submit an approveable plan to OCR and submit a proposal of sufficient merit to warrant funding. (1977) Congress should increase its efforts to improve the quality of education for all students. Special emphasis must be placed on improving the educational quality of minority impacted schools. (1975)
Authorizes the Commissioner to provide for 3-year applications for programs within the Office of Education and requires the Commissioner insofar as practicable, to establish uniform dates during the year for submission and approval of applications, and requires the Commissioner insofar as is practicable to develop common applications for programs.	The Commissioner of Education should adhere to the predetermined dates established for receipt and processing of ESAA applications with more uniformity than has been the case for the past 3 years. / It would appear that USOE does not have any uniform procedure throughout its 10 regional offices regarding the format and design of proposals. (1976)
Allows applicants to seek funds under a new minimum proficiency program. Such applicants must establish proficiency standards for reading,	In pursuit of equal educational opportunity for our nation's children, Congress should establish and develop a procedure for determining national

General Provisions	NACEEO Recommendations
writing, mathematics, and any other subject for which the state requires a standard. It also permits funds appropriated for the program to be used for continuing on-going educational proficiency plans. The Secretary of HEW is not authorized to develop specific tests or test questions and is forbidden from requiring the use of specific tests or test questions and permitting any state or local education agency to refuse to use any such test or test question.	educational goals and accountability. Two important reasons for such goals and accountability are the need to ensure training for relevant survival skills (e.g. language arts, mathematics, and citizenship) and the need to ensure greater educational equality. / Congress should direct the National Institute of Education to develop, validate and maintain national high school twelfth grade competency examinations and to assist states in the administration. (1975) NACEEO urges the Assistant Secretary to promote national efforts fostering better understanding of the purposes and uses of valid and reliable testing and evaluating of school systems. To stop testing is an unwise solution for resolving problems associated with abuse of test results. (1974) NACEEO believes that greater sophistication in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data about minority group educational achievement in segregated and desegregated situations is pertinent. NACEEO wishes to encourage research designed to increase our knowledge and understanding of educational achievement among specific race-sex or ethnic-sex groups. (1973)
Requires that persons chosen as members of review panels must be qualified by education and experience to perform such services and that such qualifications must be made public.	The division of Equal Educational Opportunity should develop standard criteria and definitions for the categories of individuals who comprise the nonfederal review panels. / The Division of Equal Educational Opportunity should establish uniform criteria for determining the quality and degree of school desegregation experience needed to qualify as an ESAA panelist. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)

General Provisions	NACEEO Recommendations
	OEEO should monitor carefully the composition, roles, and functions of ESAA funding review panels to assure adherence to regulated criteria and procedures. (1975) NACEEO recommends continued efforts for improving administration of the Act, including assessing the role of review panels. / NACEEO recommends wider usage of various administrative, disciplinary, geographical and other specific characteristics with respect to composition of evaluation personnel and advisory personnel, always observing the need for competence to contribute to the educational effort. (1974) NACEEO recommends that the Assistant Secretary evaluate carefully the structure and function of the panel review in the application process. / Participation in evaluative research must include evaluation professionals from minority groups. (1973)
Requires the Commissioner to include in the annual evaluation report on the status of education information on compliance with Federal maintenance of effort requirements and to include in the renewal evaluation report information on state and local expenditures where applicable.	Local districts need to assure that ESAA will not supplant local efforts and that funds will be concentrated to achieve stated purposes. No district should reduce per pupil expenditures at a time when it is requesting assistance. It should maintain its efforts and assure its local expenditures will be substantially equal. / Educational agencies must assure that educational services provided with local and state funds will be provided at project as well as nonproject schools at comparable grade level. (1974)
Requires that curricula or instructional material be well developed through consultation with personnel of state and local educational agencies,	The Assistant Secretary utilize her discretionary authority to establish one or more depositories which would serve as centers for the col-

General Provisions	NACEEO REcommendations
teachers and community representatives and provides for grants as well as contracts with public and private organizations. Conferees, in adopting this provision, wished to express their concern that in the past USOE and NIE approved material have not been accepted for publication by private companies and consequently were not effectively disseminated.	lection, evaluation and dissemination of information and materials concerning Equal Educational Opportunity. The depositories would provide overall coordination among General Assistance Centers funded under the Civil Rights Act Title IV, NIE and ERIC Clearinghouses. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977) The USOE should concentrate on developing means to disseminate and promote the programs that are being supported under ESAA TV. (1976) NACEEO believes that dissemination of successful school desegregation and quality education models should be one of the major tasks of the National Institute of Education. / NACEEO believes strongly that increased emphasis must be placed upon improvement of curricula and other educational resources so that those students who are in minority impacted and isolated schools will not be adversely affected because of their location. (1975) Much attention must be given by the Office of Education to the dissemination process. One of the formidable problems in education is the translation of exemplary practice into standard Practice. This involves the identification, validation, and dissemination of such practices. (1974)
Requires the Commissioner to conduct a comprehensive study of evaluation practices and procedures at the national, state, and local levels with respect to federally funded elementary and secondary programs, and to submit a report within one year.	Examination of various evaluation studies produced by ESAA grantees indicated wide variability within those studies, a few were good but most were of poor quality. Most of the results, the validity and reliability of which were generally questionable, were self-serving in the sense they concluded that their program objectives were amply met or merely apologized for not meeting

General Provisions	NACEEO Recommendations
	their objectives by stressing their unwarranted optimism. We conclude that more emphasis on good evaluations would be profitable. / The Assistant Secretary of Education should organize a sequence of comprehensively designed and carefully controlled field trials in education to discover whether the suggestions for improvements emerging from the many evaluations conducted by the Office of Education on various distinct educational support programs do raise pupil performance. / The public be educated to the needs for and value of cooperation with evaluation studies which provide important data about the effectiveness of given programs, as well as about the causes of success or failure in the achievement of desired social gains. If there is time and money for programs whose value is uncertain, then there ought to be time and money for evaluation that are oriented to improving these programs. (1976) Congress should provide adequate funds and sufficient lead time for effective evaluations of federally funded programs for elementary and secondary education, including ESAA, and should promote dissemination of all relevant data to appropriate groups and agencies. Greater emphasis must be placed upon learning what works and why it works in specific problematic situations and in the dissemination of that knowledge for use as quickly as possible throughout the educational community. (1975) Evaluative research be made a mandatory part of every major educational act passed by Congress. / That sufficient funds of up to 5% of the total amount of appropriations made in any educational act be set aside for the purpose of evaluation. The basic intention is the determination of program features aiding students with a view to program improvement through evolutionary process. (1974)

General Provisions	NACEEO Recommendations
	Future legislation should provide specific monies for adequate evaluation of the educational achievement statuses and impacts of programs upon changing those statuses for each specific minority group identified as a target group. In addition, evaluation should include data about each sex within each such group. / Participants in evaluation of education programs must include evaluation professionals from minority groups. / Greater emphasis must be placed upon evaluating school curricula and their relationships to occupational and other real life requirements. (1973)

Relationship of NACEEO Recommendations to the U.S. General Accounting Office Report on the Emergency School Aid Act, "Better Criteria Needed for Awarding Grants for School Desegregation" (January 20, 1978)

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
The Congress should clarify whether LEAs can be eligible for ESAA if planned desegregation efforts were completed years ago. If the Act is to be focused on desegregation aid rather than generalized aid to education, the availability of ESAA funds should be limited to desegregation efforts which are ongoing or to resolving those problems directly incident to the desegregation effort.	In the event that some school districts experience difficulty in receiving ESAA financial assistance because they have already complied fully with the reduction of minority group isolation it is recommended that the application criteria be reevaluated. Such a reevaluation should determine the feasibility of developing two sets of criteria, one specifically for school districts reducing minority group isolation or segregation physically and the second for school districts already having reduced or ended minority group isolation but now in the next stages of coping with problems incident to physical desegregation. / An operational definition of "problems incident to desegregation" provided by Congress is needed. Such definition should distinguish clearly between desegregated education and compensatory education. (1973) A new multiple year project award be considered with a progressive local commitment provision written into the Act. If ESAA is not to be considered an entitlement program, local educational agencies must finally accept the burden of additional cost of programs that are needed to overcome minority group isolation or the effects of past discrimination. It is also reasonable to assume that if ESAA is to be considered successful, the selection of educational strategies must be employed which do the most toward accomplishing the goals of the program. (1976)

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
That more specific instructions, within the limitations of the Act, be provided by HEW as to what constitutes an eligible desegregation plan, including such aspects as requirements for comprehensiveness, extent of movement of students and/or faculty, and correction of Title VI CRA compliance problems.	USOE should continue to improve technical assistance to applicants and grantees. The Office of Education regional offices usually contained insufficient number of personnel trained to provide technical assistance. / USOE should develop and publish a set of ESAA program manuals that would be disseminated to both ESAA and prospective ESAA clients. These manuals not only would help applicants with proposal development but provide additional data and leads which have come about through the evaluation studies performed on the program. (1976) The Division of Equal Educational Opportunity should develop a uniform method to evaluate the quality of technical assistance being provided by federal ESAA program officers. / USOE should utilize a more extensive prepanel administrative review of the proposal, thereby avoiding the problem of having the review panelist influenced by inclusion of activities not directly related to nor necessary to support the eligibility plan. / Specific criteria that provides for a consistent interpretation of Section 707(a)(1-15) should be developed and made public. Guidance is needed in interpreting the scope of such terms as: schools affected by plan, special training in desegregation problems, other personnel services, administrative/auxiliary services. The members are concerned that ESAA funds may be supporting too wide a range of activities not really related to the purposes of ESAA, nor absolutely necessary for the implementation of a plan under Section 706. / That the policy allowing ESAA pilot funds to be expended in minority isolated schools not affected by the eligibility plan be discontinued. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
That HEW provide better guidance as to which schools are affected by a desegregation plan and about the linkage of ESAA activities to the desegregation plan so that program officers can determine which schools and activities are eligible for funding.	Greater emphasis should be placed upon evaluation of educational curricula and their linkage to occupational and other real life requirements. It is particularly important to assess whether minority group students are developing the survival competencies to maximize their human growth and development. (1974) Specific criteria that provides for a consistent interpretation of Section 707(a)(1-15) should be developed and made public. Guidance is needed in interpreting the schope of such terms as: schools affected by plan, special training in desegregation problems, other personnel services, administrative/auxiliary services. The members are concerned that ESAA funds may be supporting too wide a range of activities not really related to the purposes of ESAA, nor absolutely necessary for the implementation of a plan under Section 706. / That the policy allowing ESAA pilot funds to be expended in minority isolated schools not affected by the eligibility plan be discontinued. (Legis lative and Administrative Task Force, 1977) Spending money directly upon basic instruction to reach the objective of improving reading and mathematical achievement levels may be good. The ESAA evaluation studies provide little detailed information on the processes involved in increasing achievement levels. / We need much more information about the effects of such variables as classroom racial composition, teacher competency, pedagogical methods and school climate, to determine the educational factors most conducive to higher achievement by both minority and majority students. (Evaluation Task Force, 1977)

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
If Congress believes that the criteria for determining the proportion of nonminority enrollment necessary to achieve stability in integrated schools is not appropriate, we recommend that the Act's definitions of integrated schools be clarified.	There is a need to either revise or repeal Section 706(C)(iii) Prevention Projects, and 706(E) Integrated Schools projects. The criteria for both of these programs does not appear to contribute nor motivate districts in the reduction of minority group isolation. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)
That the Congress modify the way in which funds are apportioned under the Act so that LEAs most in need of desegregation assistance nationwide are funded. We suggest that Congress consider nationwide rather than statewide competition for for funds. Nationwide competition would eliminate the possibility that lower scoring applicants in one state would be funded while higher scoring applicants in others are not.	The Assistant Secretary should evaluate carefully the feasibility of providing alternative methods of financing all federal equal educational opportunity programs, including the provision of federal block grants to states. (1974) ESAA's rules and regulations should be revised to promote equity among applicants distinguishable by such factors as size, proportion of minority students and grantsmanship expertise. (1975) ESAA application, receipt and processing procedures should be reviewed with the intention of providing a different form of competitive levels. Under a state plan framework the in-state competition could be on the basis of nature of eligibility, size of district, date of final phase of plan. / The ESAA program should provide for multiple year funding for school districts under an approved state EEO plan. The extension of multiple year projects beyond the first project year award should provide for progressive cost sharing provisions. (1976)
We recommend that the ESAA grant award criteria be reviewed to determine if they carry out the intent of Congress to target funds to the school districts most in need of desegregation-related	In the event some school districts experience difficulty in receiving ESAA financial assistance because they have already complied fully with the reduction of minority group isolation and hence

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
assistance. Specifically, the following points should be considered during such a review: whether such factors as the extent of minor-group isolation and the number and percent of students affected by the desegregation plan might be a more appropriate reflection of need than the total number and percent of minority students in the school district; whether data on financial need and quality of education afforded in school districts are available at the state level and, if so, whether such data would prove useful in evaluating school districts' relative needs for assistance; whether the net reduction in minority group isolation criteria is an effective measure of expense and difficulty of implementing a desegregation plan and/or comprehensiveness of the plan. If a decision is made to retain the net reduction criteria, two improvements should be made: (1) the policies of establishment of base year should be clarified; (2) greater weight should be given to the more recent reductions in minority group isolation.	do not receive points for same, it is recommended that the application criteria be reevaluated. Such a reevaluation should determine the feasibility of developing two sets of criteria, one specifically for school districts reducing minority group isolation physically, and the second for school districts already having reduced or ended minority group isolation, but now in the next stages of coping with problems incident to physical desegregation. (1973) ESAA funds should be made available to LEAs only for purposes clearly demonstrated by the LEA as beyond their financial ability to support. (1974) ESAA application receipt and processing should be reviewed with the intention of providing a different form of competitive level. Under a state plan framework, the competition could be on such factors as: (A) Nature of eligibility (court ordered; voluntary); (B) size of district (large; medium; small); (C) Date of final phase of plan (future years; within past 8 years; within last 10-15 years). / Monitoring reports by federal and/or state program officers should be made a required part of the proposal review process. The present USOE proposal review process does not adequately take into account facets of good management. There is no way for the nonfederal panel to ascertain the performance of a school district as it pertains to past ESAA program awards. (1976) The factors used to determine "need" for ESAA funds be changed so as to award points only with respect to the number of school children directly affected by the eligibility plan rather than awarding points for the number of students and number of minority students throughout the entire district. / The factors used to determine qual-

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
	itative score should be revised whereby the automatic awarding of points for establishing advisory councils should be discontinued in favor of points only if the applicant provides sufficient data showing the involvement of advisory councils and other interested community people in the development of the program. (Legislative and Administrative Task Force, 1977)
That guidelines be established which will provide program officers with sufficient and specific authority and responsibility for insuring adequate evaluation of ESAA applications. The award of pilot project grants to LEAs that are ineligible and failure to question inconsistencies in panel member comments and numerical scores are indicators of weakness in administrative control over awarding ESAA funds and adequacy of program management.	The Assistant Secretary should evaluate carefully the structure and function of the panel review in the application process. (1973) Recommends continued efforts for improving administration of the Act, including more direct technical assistance to grant applicants and recipients, assessing the role of review panels. The competence of some regional office personnel in providing technical assistance is of concern. The need for more competent technical assistance, perhaps through improved pre and in-service training programs is suggested. (1974) Direct observations as well as testimonies received from others reveal insufficient technical assistance to applicants and grantees. OEEO should improve technical assistance to applicants and grantees. / OEEO should monitor carefully the composition, roles and functions of ESAA funding review panels to assure adherence to regulated criteria and procedures. OEEO should investigate carefully the existence of panel inconsistencies and where appropriate institute procedures for monitoring the composition, roles and functions of panels participating in application review and where necessary initiate methods effective in reducing such inconsistencies. (1975)

GAO Recommendations (January 1978)	NACEEO Recommendations
	The Division of Equal Educational Opportunity should develop a uniform method of evaluating the quality of technical assistance being provided by ESAA program officers. / The DEEO should develop standard criteria and definitions for the categories of individuals who comprise the nonfederal panel review. / The DEEO should require the nonfederal ESAA review panelists to sign a statement to the effect they understand the desegregation plan that underlies the applicant's request for ESAA funds. / DEEO should utilize a more extensive prepanel review of the proposal prior to submitting the proposal to the panelist, thereby avoiding the problem of having the panelist influenced by the inclusion of activities not directly related to nor necessary to support the development or implementation of an eligible plan. / Specific criteria that provides for a consistent, uniform interpretation of Section 707(a)(1-15) should be made public. The members are concerned ESAA funds are supporting too wide a range of activities not really related to the purposes of ESAA. (1977)

APPENDIX

National Advisory Council on
Equality of Educational Opportunity

Final Report

September 30, 1979

FY-1978 ESAA GRANT AWARDS

Basic Grants

Alabama

Anniston City Bd. of Educ.	$ 120,480
Barbour County Bd. of Educ. (Clayton)	63,650
Birmingham City Bd. of Educ.	386,354
Butler Co. Bd. of Educ. (Greenville)	128,651
Clarke Co. Bd. of Educ. (Grove Hill)	99,656
Coffee Co. Bd. of Educ. (Elba)	110,376
Conecuh Co. Bd. of Educ. (Evergreen)	108,310
Dothan City Bd. of Educ.	157,244
Elba City Bd. of Educ.	88,244
Elmore Co. - (Wetumpka)	119,748
Escambia Co. Schools (Brewton)	110,087
Gadsden City Bd. of Educ.	188,834
Greene Co. Bd. of Educ. (Eutaw)	130,541
Henry County ---- (Abbeville)	96,744
Huntsville City Bd. of Educ.	258,362
Jefferson Co. -- (Birmingham)	187,622
Lee County -- (Opelika)	101,360
Limeston County (Athens)	87,057
Madison County (Huntsville)	164,096
Mobile County Public Schools	1,066,843
Montgomery Public Schools	402,044
Opelika City Bd. of Educ.	179,774
Pike County (Troy)	61,105
Talladega City Bd. of Educ.	103,473
Tuscaloosa City	113,641
Total	$4,634,296

Alaska

Nome Public Schools	$ 204,054

Arizona

Glendale Elem. Schools	$ 259,390
Roosevelt School D. #66 (Phoenix)	269,434
Temple S.D. #3	723,937
Total	$1,252,761

Arkansas

Augusta Public Schools	$ 56,847
Bearden School District #3	53,784
El Dorado S.D. #15	288,158
Eudora Special S.D.	75,029
Foreman S.D. #25	47,915
Hot Springs S.D. #6	192,266
Junction City Public School	64,712
Lewisville S.D. #1	53,659
Little Rock S.D.	770,488
Marianna S.D. A	221,606
Monticello S.D.	84,645
Pine Bluff S.D. #3	125,122
Texarkana Ark S.D. #7	261,634
Warren S.D.	67,025
Total	$2,362,890

California

ABC U.S.D. (Cerritos)	$ 478,862
Alum Rock Elem. S.D. (San Jose)	282,940
Berkeley USD	483,901
El Centro S.D.	474,111
Fullerton Elem. S.D.	454,265
Inglewood USD	198,097
Jefferson S.D. (Daly City)	286,968
Jurupa USD (Riverside)	414,731
La Hambra City S.D.	416,349
Los Angeles USD	5,204,958
Monrovia USD	212,982
New Haven USD Reg. #9 (Union City)	318,782
North Montery Co. USD (Moss Landing)	360,571
Oceanside USD	468,096
Orange USD	155,357
Pajaro Valley USD (Watsonville)	374,898
Paramont USD	325,640
Pasadena USD	553,882
Pittsburg USD	230,359
Pomona USD	507,499
Ravenswood City S.D. (Palo Alto)	148,060
Redwood City SD	371,402
Riverside USD	499,517
San Bernardino USD	309,951
San Diego USD	1,662,092
San Francisco USD	1,136,731
Santa Barbara SD	223,145
Santa Maria Elementary S.D.	297,794
Sequoia Union High S.D. (Redwood)	484,244
South Whittier S.D.	385,007
Stockton USD	1,122,565
Val Verde S.D. (Perris)	162,739
Vallejo City USD	441,656
Washington USD (West Sacramento)	363,476
Whisman SD (Mountain View)	115,700
Total	$19,927,327

Colorado

Denver City SD #1	$ 1,022,168
East Otero S.D. R-1 (La Juanta)	155,875
Pueblo S.D. #60	583,957
Rocky Ford S.D. #R-2	43,615
Sheridan S.D. #2 (Englewood)	104,055
Total	$ 1,909,670

Connecticut

Bloomfield Bd. of Educ.	$ 163,411
Canton Bd. of Educ.	56,344
Hartford Public Schools	213,132
Hamden Bd. of Educ.	100,517
New Haven Public Schools	387,149
Norwalk Public School System	305,009
Total	$ 1,225,562

Delaware

Appoquinimink SD (Odessa)	$ 176,419
New Castle Co. Plng. Bd. (Wilmington)	527,813
Total	$ 704,232

District of Columbia

D.C. Public School System	$ 1,979,799

Florida

Alachua Co. School Bd. (Gainsville)	$ 156,804
Broward Co. Sch. Bd. (Ft. Lauderdale)	1,053,170
Dade Co. School Bd. (Miami)	1,346,655
DuVal Co. Sch. Bd. (Jacksonville)	745,405
Highlands Co. Sch. Bd. (Sebring)	201,987
Hillsborough Co. Sch. Bd. (Tampa)	852,593
Lee Co. School Bd. (Ft. Meyers)	212,219
Leon Co. Sch. Bd. (Tallahasee)	256,476
Okaloosa Co. Sch. Bd. (Ft. Walton Beach)	113,323
Orange Co. Public Schools	395,157
Palm Beach Co. School Bd.	290,169
Santa Rosa Co. Sch. Bd. (Milton)	178,022
Volusia Co. Sch. Bd. (Deland)	206,435
Total	$6,008,415

Georgia

Atlanta Public Schools	$ 604,250
Baldwin Co. Bd. of Educ. (Milledgeville)	134,050
Bibb Co. Bd. of Educ. (Macon)	376,449
Brooks Co. Bd. of Educ. (Quitman)	40,148
Clarke Co. S.D. (Athens)	242,181
Dodge Co. Bd. of Educ. (Eastman)	177,609
Dougherty Co. Sch. System (Albany)	109,631
Effingham Co. Bd. of Educ. (Springfield)	99,545
Glynn Co. Bd. of Educ. (Brunswick)	179,992
Hogansville City Schools	90,703
Lamar Co. Bd. of Educ. (Barnsville)	113,356
Lanier Co. (Lakeland)	120,160
MdDuffie Co. (Thomson)	214,211
Muscogee Co. S.D. (Columbus)	534,687
Pike Co. Bd. of Educ. (Zebulon)	155,551
Richmond Co. (Augusta)	325,640
Savannah Bd. of Public Educ.	331,598
Social Circle Bd. of Educ.	68,585
Telfair Co. Bd. of Educ. (Mirae)	125,576

(Cont. next column)

Georgia (cont)

Thomas Co. (Thomasville)	$ 179,405
Turner Co. Bd. of Educ. (Ashburn)	113,832
Ware Co. Bd. of Educ. S.S. (Waycross)	23,913
Wheeler Co. Bd. of Educ. (Alamo)	37,861
Wilcox Co. (Abbevilie)	93,108
Wilkes Co. Bd. of Educ. (Washington)	150,164
Total	$4,642,205

Hawaii

Hawaii St. Dept. of Educ. (Honolulu)	$1,736,481

Illinois

Bellwood Bd. of Educ. #88	$ 316,437
Cahokia Unit SD #182	13,120
Cahokia Unit SD #187	162,734
Cairo Unit D #1	132,228
Carbondale Elem. SD #95	213,496
Champaign Comm. Unit #4	470,578
Cook Co. Elem. S.D. #144	442,292
Crete-Monee S.D.	170,886
Danville Comm. Cons. S.D. #118	305,494
Decatur Public Schools #61	500,658
East Moline S.D. #37	241,896
Evanston Co. Consolid. Schools	297,199
Joliet S.D. #86	684,913
Kankakee S.D. #3	356,506
Mt Vernon City S.D. #80	260,499
N. Chicago Elem. Dist. #64	413,825
Oak Park Elem. S.D. #97	382,820
Park Forest Elem. Dist. #163	175,842
South Holland S.D. #151	239,706
Springfield Public Schools	479,292
Urbana S.D. #116	218,465
Venice Comm. Unit Dist. #3	29,722
West Harvey S.D. #147	151,606
Total	$6,660,214

Indiana

Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch. Corp.	$ 588,699

Iowa

Ft. Dodge County S.D.	$ 93,428
Waterloo Comm. S.D.	196,408
Total	$ 289,836

Kansas

Dodge City USD #443	$ 54,800
Wichita USD	476,331
Total	$ 531,131

Kentucky

Bardstown Bd. of Educ.	$ 94,279
Jefferson County (Louisville)	534,210
Owensboro	126,602
Paducah I.S.D.	125,083
Richmond I.S.D.	118,780
Trigg Co. Bd. of Educ. (Cadiz)	87,379
Washington Co. Schools (Springfield)	66,814
Total	$1,153,147

Louisiana

Ascension Parish (Donaldsonville)	$ 184,667
Avogelles Parish (Marksville)	275,370
Bienville Parish (Arcadia)	246,166
Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	562,746
Catahoula Parish (Jonesville)	209,778
Concordia Parish (Vidalia)	147,740
Lbera Parish	307,362
Jefferson Parish (Gretna)	332,153
LaFayette Parish	329,508
Monroe City School Board	230,445
Orleans Parish	1,199,822
Rapides Parish (Alexandria)	262,742
Richland Parish (Rayville)	167,298
St. Charles Parish (Luling)	315,019
St. James Parish (Lutcher)	229,586
St. John Baptist Parish (Reserve)	205,121
St. Landry Parish (Opelousas)	310,868
St. Mary Parish (Franklyn)	96,352
Union Parish (Farmerville)	128,810
Vernon Parish (Leesville)	128,779
Webster Parish (Minden)	264,733
Total	$6,135,065

Maryland

Anne Arundel Co. P.S. (Annapolis)	$ 682,058
Dorchester Co. Bd. of Educ. (Cambridge)	270,586
Frederick County	227,291
Montgomery Co. P.S. (Rockville)	496,003
Prince George's Co. Bd. of Educ. (Upper Marlboro)	1,407,836
Somerset Co. P.S. (Princess Anne)	262,840
Total	$3,346,614

Massachusetts

Boston Public Schools	$1,003,862
Brooklin Public Schools	108,114
Total	$1,111,976

Michigan

Airport County S.D. (Carleton)	$ 134,600
Baldwin Comm. Schools	134,388
Detroit Public Schools	2,530,651
Dowagiac Union S.D.	184,748
Ecorse Public Schools	229,665
Grand Rapids Public Schools	673,862
Kalamazoo S.D.	590,065
Lansing S.D.	437,883
Pontiac S.D.	388,297
Westwood Comm. Schools (Inkster)	168,969
Total	$5,473,128

Minnesota

Minneapolis Public Schools	$ 394,892
St. Paul Public Vchools	285,008
Total	$ 679,900

Mississippi

Brookhaven Municipal Sep. S.D.	$ 205,602
Calhoun County S.D. (Pittsboro)	125,727
Chickasaw County S.D. (Houston)	99,920
Choctaw Co. School System (Ackerman)	109,142
Columbia Municipal Separate S.D.	165,386

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Mississippi (cont.)

Pesoto County S.D. (Hernando)	$ 501,555
Durant Municipal S.D.	45,357
Greene Co. Schools (Leaksville)	101,450
Jackson Municipal Sep. S.D.	1,253,698
Lee County S.D. (Tupelo)	103,812
Lumberton Line Cons. S.D.	85,188
Marion Co. School System (Columbia)	98,597
Newton County Unit Schools (Decatur)	74,627
Newton Special Muni. Sep. S.D.	37,631
Okolona Public Schools	98,008
Pascagoula Muni. Sep. S.D. 64-601-09-48	66,634
Senatobia City Schools	87,922
South Pike Cons. S.D. (Magnolia)	382,616
Simpson County Schools (Meddenhall)	169,919
Water Valley Line Cons. S.D.	71,123
Webster Co. S.D. (Walthall)	105,888
Total	$3,989,802

Missouri

Ferguson Reorganized S.D. R-2	$ 394,075
Kansas City S.D.	2,114,457
St. Louis Public Schools	1,022,138
University City School Dist.	131,184
Total	$3,661,854

Montana

Lame Deer S.D. #6	$ 103,227
Pryor Co. Public Schools	36,800
Total	$ 140,027

Nebraska

Omaha S.D.	$ 557,716

New Jersey

Asbury Park Bd. of Educ.	$ 104,242
Bayonne City S.D.	166,076
Carteret Bd. of Educ.	220,704
Englewood Public Schools	246,671
Fairfield Township Schs. (Bridgeton)	178,990
Hamilton Township Bd. of Educ. (Trenton)	96,243
Hoboken Bd. of Educ.	186,005
Irvington	174,441
Jersey City Bd. of Educ.	591,902
Long Branch Public Schools	209,744
Montclaire Bd. of Education	478,111
Pemberton Township Schools	156,623
Plainfield Bd. of Educ.	124,284
Rahway Bd. of Educ.	297,556
Roselle Public Schools	281,532
Salem City Bd. of Educ.	194,534
Teaneck	357,610
Union City	171,767
Vineland	199,975
Total	$4,437,010

New Mexico

Bloomfield Municipal Schools	$ 52,085
Bernalillo Public Schools	181,099
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	314,578
Cobre Cons. Schools	61,879
Espanola Municipal Schools	276,395
Las Vegas City Schools	88,809
Ojo Caliente Ind. S.D. #6	107,761
Pecos Ind. S.D.	129,696
Questa Ind. S.D. #9	51,970

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New Mexico (cont.)

Santa Fe Public Schools	$ 131,396
Santa Rosa Cons. Schools	106,378
Socorro Cons. Schools	174,262
Taos Municipal Schools	283,629
West Las Vegas S.D. #1	93,845
Total	$2,053,782

New York

Buffalo City School District	$ 1,540,883
Community S.D. #3 (N.Y.C.)	839,452
Community S.D. #4 (N.Y.C.)	583,020
Community S.D. #6 (N.Y.C.)	464,552
Community S.D. #9 (Bronx)	243,160
Community S.D. #11 (N.Y.C.)	453,119
Community S.D. #13 (Brooklyn)	61,530
Community S.D. #15 (Brooklyn)	304,427
Community S.D. #18 (Brooklyn)	418,767
Community S.D. #19 (Brooklyn)	198,855
Community S.D. #20K (Brooklyn)	917,980
Community S.D. #21 (Brooklyn)	996,344
Community S.D. #22 (Brooklyn)	1,534,508
Community S.D. #24 (N.Y.C.)	596,615
Community S.D. #25 (Flushing)	506,300
Community S.D. #30 (Long Island)	625,617
Community S.D. #260 (Flushing)	513,687
Freeport Bd. of Education	303,930
Greenburgh Central S.D. #7	276,779
Lackawanna City School District	233,068
Niagara Falls City S.D.	811,111
Poughkeepsie City S.D.	496,631
Rochester City S.D.	940,744
Rockville Centre U.F. School Dist.	79,459
Syracuse City S.D.	873,117
Total	$14,813,655

North Carolina

Charlotte Mecklenburg Schools	$1,071,307
Cumberland Co. Bd. of Educ.	493,280
Edenton-Chowan	135,865
Elizabeth City - Pasquotank P.S.	85,948
Gates Co. Bd. of Educ.	17,139
Greensboro City Bd. of Educ.	852,480
Goldsboro City	159,770
Harnett Co. Bd. of Educ.	467,152
High Poing Public Schools	367,934
Moore Co. Schools (Carthage)	222,934
Orange Co. Bd. of Educ. (Hillsborough)	162,368
St. Pauls City Schools	107,534
Statesville City Schools	159,482
Vance County Schools	201,427
Wake County Public Schools (Raleigh)	739,573
Wayne Co. Bd. of Educ. (Goldsboro)	419,733
Winston-Salem/Forsyth Co. Schools	950,820
Total	$6,614,746

North Dakota

Halliday S.D. #19	$ 32,900
Solen S.D. #3	64,649
Turtle Mountain Comm. Sch. (Belcourt)	90,703
Total	$ 188,252

Ohio

Cleveland Public Schools	$2,494,722
Dayton Co. School District	1,616,252
Jefferson TWP Local S.D. (Dayton)	148,903
Shaker Heights City S.D.	341,383
Warren City Schools	434,401
Xenia City Schools	325,648
Total	$5,361,309

Oklahoma

Ardmore City Schools	$ 106,386
Eufaula Public Schools	89,833
Frederick ISD #158	51,929
Grant ISD #3	42,745
Hugo City Schools #I-39	41,722
Morris Public S.D. I-3	21,760
Muskogee City Schools	86,481
Oklahoma City I.D. #89	562,281
Okmulgee Public Schools	91,176
Pleasant Grove Public School System	42,844
Porter School District #1-3	83,379
Salina Public Schools I-16	41,802
Sapulpa ISD #33	64,866
Warner Public School D. 1-74	37,570
Total	$1,364,774

Oregon

Multnomah School D. #1 (Portland)	$ 449,427

Pennsylvania

Aliquippa S.D.	$ 103,666
Clairton S.D.	201,954
Erie S.D.	428,533
Farrell Area S.D.	230,394
Harrisburg S.D.	223,569
McKeesport Area S.D.	396,702
Norristown Area S.D.	171,850
Philadelphia S.D.	2,531,547
West Chester Area S.D.	240,476
York City S.D.	153,778
Total	$4,682,469

Rhode Island

Central Falls School Dist.	$ 184,205

South Carolina

Anderson Co. S.D. #5	$ 174,312
Charleston Co. S.D.	806,657
Chester Co. S.D.	178,297
Fairfield Co. Schools (Winnsboro)	143,546
Florence Co. S.D. #2 (Pamplico)	157,610
Greenville Co. School Dist.	424,824
Greenwood S.D. #50	121,662
Hampton S.D. #1	195,872
Kershaw Co. S.D.	269,163
Lancaster Co. S.D.	196,499
Marlboro Co. S.D.	298,353
McCormick Public Schools	165,779
Orangeburg Co. S.D. #4 (Cordova)	126,460
Rickland S.D. #1 (Columbia)	600,808
Saluda S.D. #1	123,775
Sumter S.D. #17	191,292
Williamsburg Co. S.D. (Kingtree)	167,761
Total	$4,342,670

South Dakota

Eagle Butte Public Schools	$ 82,085
Lower Brule School Bd.	81,945
Marty Indian School	72,838
McLaughlin S.D. #15-2	16,831
Shannon Co. ISD #65--1	70,305
Wagner Comm S.D. #11-4	76,593
Total	$ 400,597

Tennessee

Chattanooga Public Schools	$ 749,521
Covington City Schools	88,191
Humboldt Bd. of Educ.	81,150
Jackson City Schools	66,622
Metro Nashville-Davidson Co. P.S.	831,953
Shelby Co. Schools (Memphis)	366,210
Tipton Co. Bd. of Educ.	202,841
Trenton Special S.D.	51,453
Total	$2,437,941

Texas

Alto ISD	$ 49,520
Amarillo ISD	305,114
Austin ISD	414,255
Avinger ISD	35,290
Burton ISD	39,097
Center ISD	76,762
Centerville ISD	44,200
Commerce ISD	57,312
Crockett ISD	74,328
Crobsy ISD	102,385
Crystal City ISD	88,864
Daingerfield-Lone Star ISD	114,475
Dallas ISD	3,434,096
Dekalb ISD	70,315
Dickinson ISD	123,861
Donna ISD	99,392
Eagle Pass ISD	148,672
Edcouch-Elsa ISD	146,705
Edgewood ISD (San Antonio)	181,600
Edinburg Cons. ISD	400,437
El Paso ISD	541,458
Elgin ISD	110,394
Ennis ISD	129,015
Fannindel ISD (Ladonia)	30,000
Ferris ISD	87,885

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Texas (cont.)

Ft. Bend ISD	$ 144,788
Ft. Worth ISD	1,995,487
Frost ISD	37,395
Galena Park ISD	175,767
Galveston ISD	72,515
Gilmer ISD	90,251
Goliad ISD	197,490
Hallsville ISD	61,804
Hardin Jefferson ISD	115,020
Henderson ISD	129,797
Hitchock ISD	74,800
Honey Grove ISD	83,440
Hooks ISD	65,429
Houston ISD	1,818,435
Hubbard ISD	68,896
Italy ISD	48,993
Jasper ISD	148,078
Jefferson ISD	102,700
Karnack ISD	85,836
La Joya ISD	75,813
La Marque ISD	93,590
Lamar CISD	165,034
Liberty Eylan ISD #908	111,607
Lockhart ISD	117,306
Longview ISD	337,860
Malakoff ISD	77,476
McAllen ISD	163,492
Mercedes ISD	109,234
Mexia ISD	73,489
Milford ISD	34,700
Nacogdoches ISD	156,874
North Forest ISD	269,464
Oakwood ISD	69,545
Palestine ISD	212,518
Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD	276,429
Pewitt ISD	91,354
Rio Grande City CISD	148,482
Rio Hondo ISD	149,180
Robstown ISD	162,052

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Texas (cont.)

San Antonio ISD		$ 999,567
San Augustine ISD		89,939
San Felipe Del Rio ISD		175,123
Sherman ISD		146,680
Smithville ISD		53,340
South Park ISD		208,761
Southside ISD		169,152
Taylor ISD		134,162
Terrel ISD		117,698
Texarkana ISD		180,853
Waelder ISD		41,878
Waxahachie ISD		186,116
Weslaco ISD		166,696
West Orange-Cove CISD		215,816
West Oso ISD		96,451
Whitewright ISD		42,950
Zapata Co. ISD		51,014
	Total	$18,394,048

Utah

Jordan S.D. (Sandy)		$ 105,856
Salt Lake City S.D.		229,185
	Total	$ 335,041

Virginia

Albermarle Co. Dept. of Educ.	$ 141,690
Alexandria City Public Schools	146,412
Amelia Co. School Board	138,502
Charlottesville Public Schools	277,027
Chesapeake Public Sch. Bd.	693,823
Danville Public Schools	279,665

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Virginia (cont.)

Essex Co. Public Schools	$ 98,178
Fredericksburg City Public Schools	179,788
Halifax Co. South Boston Cty. Schs.	183,873
Hampton Virginia City Schools	61,425
Henry Co. Public Schools	179,510
Hopewell School Board	161,137
Isle of Wight Co. Schools	291,114
Martin City Schools	142,075
Newport News School Bd.	258,965
Norfolk City School Bd.	627,190
Pittsylvania Co. School Bd.	253,906
Roanoke City Public Schools	374,197
Richmond Public Schools	158,239
Bouth Boston City Sch. System	60,262
Total	$4,706,978

Washington

Pasco S.D. #1	$ 235,435
Seattle School Dist. #1	817,675
Tacoma S.D. #10	472,150
Total	$1,525,260

West Virginia

Berkeley Co. Bd. of Educ.	$ 77,735
Fayette Co. Bd. of Educ.	85,080
Jefferson County Bd. of Educ.	111,257
Kanawha Co. Schools	119,571
Ohio Co. Bd. of Educ.	67,778
Total	$ 461,421

Wisconsin

Milwaukee Public Schools	$1,212,656
Racine USD	325,740
Total	$1,538,396

Wyoming

Ethete D #14	$ 47,235
Ft. Washakie S.D. #21	37,466
Fremont Co. S.D. #6 (Pavillion)	58,822
St. Stephens Indian Sch. Educ. Assoc.	44,298
Total	$ 187,821

BASIC GRANTS TOTAL	$155,386,602

Pilot Projects

Alabama

Birmingham City Bd. of Educ.	$ 283,258
Clarke County (Grove Hill)	108,562
Macon County (Tuskegee)	53,403
Mobile County Public Schools	422,151
Montgomery Public Schools	251,475
Total	$1,118,849

Alaska

NONE

Arizona

Nogales U.S.D. #1	$ 89,375
Phoenix Elementary S.D.	175,400
Roosevelt S.D. #66 (Phoenix)	297,510
Total	$ 562,285

Arkansas

Camden S.D. #35	$ 94,182
Little Rock S.D.	190,979
Marianna S.D. #A	170,613
Total	$ 455,774

California

Alum Rock Elem. S.D. (San Jose)	$ 260,499
Berkeley USD	178,231
Compton USD	779,726
Del Paso Heights S.D. (Sacramento	96,685
El Rancho USD (Rico River)	263,853
Jefferson S.D. (Daly City)	392,990
Los Nietos S.D. (Whittier)	198,701
New Haven USD (Union City)	520,556
Pittsburgh USD	252,760
Pomona USD	138,069
Ravenswood City S.D. (Palo Alto)	106,800
San Diego USD	365,730
San Francisco	599,371
San Ysidro S.D.	471,300
Stockton USD	219,625
Val Verde S.D. (Perris)	131,679
Total	$4,976,575

Colorado

Denver City SD #1	$ 254,252
Rocky Ford School D R-2	27,355
South Conejos SD #10	69,260
Total	$ 350,867

Connecticut

Hartford Public Schools #249	$ 128,612
New Haven Public Schools	188,122
Total	$ 316,734

Delaware

New Castle Co. Plng. Bd. (Wilmington)	$ 81,722

District of Columbia

District of Columbia Public Schools	$ 553,731

Florida

Broward Co. School Bd. (Ft. Lauderdale)	$ 293,200
Dade Co. School Bd. (Miami)	345,847
Duval Co. School Bd. (Jacksonville)	328,673
Hillsborough Co. School Bd. (Tampa)	180,906
Palm Beach Co. School Bd.	210,092
Total	$1,358,718

Georgia

Atlanta Public Schools	$ 251,000
Bibb Co. Bd. of Educ. (Macon)	189,842
Brooks Co. (Quitman)	105,994
Butts Co. Bd. of Educ. (Jackson)	106,176
Dooly County (Vienna)	135,696
Hancock County (Sparta)	196,201
Randolph Co. School System (Cuthbert)	98,746
Richmond Co. Bd. of Educ. (Augusta)	136,841
Savannah Bd. of Educ.	156,536
Wilkes Co. Bd. of Educ.	49,005
Total	$1,426,037

Hawaii

Hawaii St. Dept. of Educ. (Honolulu, 2 applicants)	$ 406,402

Illinois

Cairo Unit District #1	$ 178,652
Harvey Public Schools D. #152	303,789
Meridian Comm. Unit SD #101	225,241
Venice Comm. Unit Dist. #3	230,862
West Harvey SD #147	127,048
Total	$1,065,592

Kentucky

Jefferson Co. Bd. of Educ. (Louisville)	$ 168,884

Louisiana

Bienville Parish (Arcadia)	$ 46,568
Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	24,856
Monroe City School Board	154,959
Orleans Parish	208,990
St. John Baptist Parish (Reserve)	183,724
St. Landry Parish (Opelousas)	65,938
Total	$ 685,035

Maryland

Prince Georges Bd. of Educ. (Upper Marlsboro)	$ 98,857

Massachusetts

Boston Public Schools	$ 270,131

Michigan

Buena Vista S.D. (Saginaw)	$ 14,122
Detroit Public Schools	818,376
Highland Park S.D.	373,864
Pontiac S.D.	63,654
Total	$1,270,016

Mississippi

Amite Co. School System (Liberty)	$ 175,952
Claiborne Co. Educ. Agency (Pt Gibson)	74,241
Holmes Co. School Dist. (Lexington)	64,036
Jackson Mun. Sep. S.D.	87,254
LeFlore County S.D. (Greenwood)	173,913
McComb Mun. Sep. S.D.	123,050
Oktibbeha Co. Schools (Starkville)	192,263
South Pike Cons. S.D. (Magnolia)	140,952
Tate County S.D. (Senatobia)	41,686
Total	$1,073,347

Missouri

Kansas City S.D.	$ 237,379
St. Louis Public Schools	354,121
Total	$ 591,500

Montana

Browning Public Schools	$ 53,970
St. Ignatius S.D. #28	9,415
Total	$ 63,385

Nebraska

Winnebago Public Schools	$ 49,700

New Jersey

Englewood Public Schools	$ 114,793
Jersey City Bd. of Educ.	321,147
Newark City Bd. of Educ.	752,204
Total	$1,188,144

New Mexico

Cobre Cons. Schools	$ 27,500
Santa Fe	42,806
Taos Mun. Schools	65,824
Total	$ 136,130

New York

Brooklyn Comm. S.D. #13	$ 792,954
Brooklyn Comm. School Dist. #18	859,794
(Brooklyn) N.Y.C. Bd. of Educ.	392,547
Buffalo City S.D.	201,171
Community S.D. #3 (N.Y.C.)	645,752
N.Y.C. Comm. S.D. #4	743,368
Rochester City S.D.	32,712
Total	$3,668,298

North Carolina

Edenton-Chowan Schools	$ 93,516
Fayetteville City Bd. of Educ.	153,649
Gates County Bd. of Educ.	281,650
Goldsboro City Schools	223,756
St. Pauls City Schools	85,486
Total	$ 838,057

North Dakota

Dunseith S.D.	$ 33,274

Ohio

East Cleveland City Schools	$ 522,989
Jefferson TWP Local S.D. (Dayton)	240,857
Warrensville Heights City Schools	470,723
Total	$1,234,569

Oklahoma

Fillmore Elementary School (Milburn)	$ 27,544
Gore ID #6	39,030
Grant ISD #3	21,064
Hulbert ISD	42,674
Kenwood SD #30	38,472
Milburn ISD	31,879
Salina Public Schools 1-16	41,802
Total	$ 242,465

Pennsylvania

Farrell Area SD	$ 188,601
Harrisburg SD	281,638
Philadelphia SD	727,430
Total	$1,197,669

South Carolina

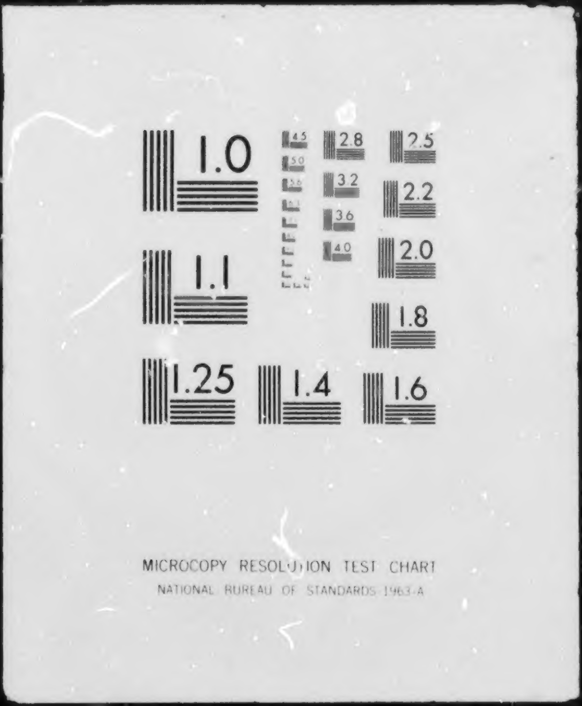
Charleston County SD	$ 140,694
Marlboro Co. SD (Bennetsville)	70,306
Richland SD #1 (Columbia)	234,326
Hampton County SD #2	148,219
Sumter SD #17	90,753
Williamsburg County SD (Kingtree)	214,298
Total	898,596

South Dakota

Shannon County ISD 65-01	$ 46,875

Tennessee

Davidson Co. Public Schools (Nashville)	$ 481,841
Fayette Co. Bd. of Educ. (Somerville)	187,696
Total	$ 669,537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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Texas

Beaumont ISD	$ 6,640
Cotulla ISD	27,060
Crystal City ISD	144,520
Dallas ISD	892,922
Donna ISD	87,015
Edcouch-Elsa ISD	82,682
Edgewood ISD (San Antonio)	246,931
Edinburg Cons. ISD	237,269
Ft. Worth ISD	285,046
Galveston ISD	79,330
Houston ISD	324,388
La Joya ISD	153,664
Lockhart ISD	97,198
LyFord Cons. ISD	152,628
McAllen ISD	65,385
Mercedes ISD	60,050
North Forest ISD (Houston)	162,466
Oakwood ISD	30,990
Phar-San Juan-Alamo ISD	40,878
Rio Grande City CISD	57,616
Rio Hondo ISD	131,950
Robstown ISD	142,628
San Antonio ISD	133,550
San Felipe Del Rio CISD	128,986
West Oso ISD (Corpus Christi)	55,965
Total	$3,828,257

Virginia

Brunswick County School Bd.	$ 85,628
Charles City Co. Public Schools	93,674
Isle of Wight County Schools	105,505
Goochland School Board	122,600
King and Queen Co. School Bd.	3,523
King William County School Bd.	127,321
Petersburg School Board	245,405
Richmond Public Schools	122,108
Surry County School Board	119,730
Total	$1,025,494

Washington

Seattle SD #1	$ 137,064

Wisconsin

Lac Du Flambeau SD #1	$ 126,089

Wyoming

St. Stephens Indian Sch. Educ. Assoc.	$ 19,380

PILOT PROJECTS TOTAL $32,234,039

Nonprofit Organizations

Alabama

Alabama Ag and Mech Univ. (Normal)	$ 92,654
Univ. of Alabama (Birmingham)	97,983
*Miles Col. (Birmingham)($12,312)($132,326)	144,638
Mobile Comm. for Support Pub. Schools	73,111
Mobile Co. Council PTA	36,690
Spring Hill College (Mobile)	66,280
Total	$ 511,356

Alaska

Kegoayah Kozga Library Assoc. (Nome)	$ 46,129

Arizona

Santa Cruz Co. Child Care Center, Inc. (Nogales)	$ 98,255
Valle Del Sol, Inc. (Phoenix)	158,730
Total	$ 256,985

Arkansas

Little Rock Panel of Am. Women, Inc.	$ 95,422
*Urban League Greater Little Rock, Inc.	112,884
Total	$ 208,306

California

Berkeley Stage Company	$ 38,271
Calif. State Univ. (Los Angeles)	157,560
The Childrens Collective Inc. (Los Angeles)	148,060
Council for Peace and Equality in Education (Los Angeles)	225,754
Eastside Opportunity House, Inc. (Stockton)	54,748
Hispanic Urban Center, Inc. (Los Angeles)	284,343
Instit. for Teacher Leadership (Los Angeles)	545,094
Outward Bound Adventures, Inc. (Los Angeles)	86,079
Outward Bound Adventures, Inc. (Pasadena)	74,245
San Diego Urban League, Inc.	164,675
Stockton Metro Ministry	134,020
T.L.T. and Assoc. (Marina Del Rey)	157,902
Twelfth Night Repertory Co. (Studio Cty)	203,733
Total	$2,274,484

Colorado

Bonfils Theatre of Denver Center	$ 21,688
Boys Club of Denver Inc.	57,892
ERA Incorporated (Denver)	41,530
Operation Comm. Talent (Denver)	36,295
Partners, Inc. (Denver)	8,931
Westside Mexican Folkloric (Denver)	14,000
Total	$ 180,336

* 2 applicants

Connecticut

Connecticut Dance Theatre (Denver)	$ 49,633
Dixwell Comm. House Inc. (New Haven)	34,785
New Opportunities for Waterburg	60,338
Total	$144,756

Delaware

Christi Cultural Arts Cntr (Wilmington)	$24,972
Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews (Wilmington)	27,017
Total	$51,989

District of Columbia

Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews	$ 4,743
YMCA of the City of Washington	253,076
Total	$257,819

Florida

Broward Co. Bd. of Comm. (Ft. Lauderdale)	$ 86,645
Elizabeth H. Faulk Fndn, Inc. (Boca Raton)	38,257
Florida Internat'l Univ. (Miami)	114,797
Jacksonville Urban League	51,385
Univ of NOrth Florida (Jacksonville)	106,202
Nova University (Ft. Lauderdale)	106,068
Tampa Urban League, Inc.	160,511
Urban League of Broward Co. (Ft. Lauderdale)	56,032
Total	$719,897

Georgia

Chatham Cncl on Human Relatns (Savannah)	$167,216
Clark College (Atlanta)	58,160
Gainesville-Hall Co. Boy's Club	100,193
Georgia State Univ. (Atlanta)	57,402
Literacy Action, Inc. (Atlanta)	73,520
Metro Columbus Urban League, Inc.	144,098
Savannah State College	51,165
Total	$651,754

Hawaii

Alu Like, Inc. (Honolulu)	$ 69,641
Hawaii Co. Econ. Oppor. Inc. (Hilo)	33,194
Kavai Econ. Oppor., Inc. (Lihue)	64,671
Mavi Econ. Oppor. Inc. (Kahului)	53,932
Total	$221,438

Illinois

Aspira, Inc. of Illinois (Chicago)	$222,844
Chicago Urban League	425,239
Latino Institute (Chicago)	68,313
Project Seed, Inc. (Chicago)	142,184
Volunteers in Service in our Neighborhood (South Holland)	83,648
Total	$942,228

Indiana

Indianapolis Urban League	$151,540
Nat'l Assn. of Cuban Am. Women (Ft. Wayne)	40,640
Youth for Crispus Attucks, Inc. (Indianapolis)	40,185
Total	$232,365

Iowa

Waterloo Comm. on Human Rights	$ 32,979

Kansas

Young Women Christian Assoc. of Topeka	$ 33,189

Kentucky

Fifteenth Dist. PTA (Louisville)	$ 71,848
Louisville Urban League	53,124
Total	$124,972

Louisiana

CAA, Inc. (LaFayette)	$ 5,895
Catholic Social Services (LaFayette)	138,639
Greater New Orleans Educ. TV Fndn.	120,761
Progressive Men's Club, Inc. (Springhill)	48,326
St. Marks Comm. Center (New Orleans)	132,153
Urban League of Greater New Orleans)	178,075
Total	$623,849

Maryland

Anne Arundel Co. Econ. Oppt. (Annapolis)	$131,939
Concerned Parents for Education Excel (Columbia)	40,744
Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews (Marlow Heights)	75,662
Student Asst. Project, Inc. (Col. Park)	97,537
Young Men's Christian Assoc. (Bowie)	46,466
Total	$392,348

Massachusetts

Boston Indian Council, Inc.	$ 56,034
Reg #5 Resource Center (Dorchester)	80,511
Total	$136,545

Michigan

Focus: Hope (Detroit)	$219,449
Latin Am. for Social and Econ. Dev. (Detroit)	179,505
Metro Detroit Youth Foundation	156,120
Ren Out Reach Center (Detroit)	160,920
Total	$715,994

Minnesota

Minneapolis Urban League	$ 50,669

Mississippi

Greensville Comm. for Support of P.S.	$126,571
Jackson State University	150,266
Pearl River Valley Oppor., Inc. (Columbia)	49,738
Tougaloo College	163,984
Total	$490,559

Missouri

East Central Bd. (Kansas City)	$ 34,644
Met. Intrnat'l Church Agency (Kansas City)	101,078
St. Louis University	134,616
Total	$270,338

Montana

Dull Knife Memorial Col. (Lame Deer)	$ 28,969

New Jersey

Blacks on the So. Side, Inc. (Bridgeton)	$164,736
Jersey City Educ. Center	9,137
Urban League for Bergen Co., Inc.	120,000
Total	$293,873

New Mexico

American GI Forum of New Mexico	$ 5,835
Canyon Landing, Inc.	20,955
Eddy Co. Comm. Action Corp.	49,841
Lordsburg Optimist Club	63,772
LULAC Comm. Center (Silver City)	54,900
Suenos de Esperanza (Santa Fe)	57,738
Total	$253,041

New York

Aviation Devel Cncl. (Flushing)	$ 271,244
Boys Harbor, Inc. (N.Y.C.)	143,843
Broad Jump, Inc. (N.Y.C.)	104,896
Buffalo Area Metropolitan	147,816
Creative Resources Instit. (N.Y.C.)	163,189
Creative Resources Instit. (Hackensack, NJ-New York)	160,549
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc. (N.Y.C.)	116,805
G.A.M.E., Inc. (N.Y.C.)	52,378
Genessee Econ. Ministries (Rochester)	102,755
Jazzmobile, Inc. (N.Y.C.)	358,954

(Cont. next column)

New York (cont.)

Manna House Workshops, Inc. (N.Y.C.)	$ 21,950
Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre Co.	132,886
St. Matthews and St. Timothy's (N.Y.C.)	59,836
Total	$1,837,101

North Carolina

Bethlehem Center (Charlotte)	$233,905
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Youth	156,238
Gethsemane Enrichment Program	123,397
Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews	102,273
Winston-Salem Urban League, Inc.	31,753
Total	$647,566

North Dakota

N.D. Instit. of Comm. Understanding (Bismarck)	$ 14,250

Ohio

Columbus Metorpolitan Area Comm.	$166,063
Dayton Urban League	180,182
Greater Cleveland Interchurch Co.	104,900
Greater Columbus Education Foundation	87,076
Kids That Care, Inc. (Dayton)	10,785
Total	$549,006

Oklahoma

Muskogee Co. Comm. Action	$ 41,085
Tulsa Urban League	57,261
Urban League, Inc. (Oklahoma City)	66,968
Total	$165,314

Oregon

Urban League of Portland	$ 45,509

Pennsylvania

Bayfront Nato., Inc. (Erie)	$105,051
Greater Philadelphia Federation	65,441
Griffith Heights Soc. Ser. Assoc. (Aliquippa)	53,083
Woodrock, Inc. (Philadelphia)	113,142
Total	$336,717

Rhode Island

Providence Corporation	$ 23,420

South Carolina

Alpha XI Omega Chapter (Charleston)	$ 39,305
Columbia Urban League, Inc.	132,369
Community Care, Inc. (Columbia)	71,798
Greenville Urban League	167,178
Marlboro Co. Improvement Comm.	54,606
Total	$465,256

Tennessee

Memphis Urban League	$110,539
Nashville Panel	69,117
Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews (Nashville)	8,233
Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews (Memphis)	120,025
Panel of Americans, Inc. (Memphis)	32,464
Total	$340,378

Texas

AAMA, Inc. (Houston)	$ 174,957
Afro American Players, Inc. (Austin)	87,792
Alpha Merit Committee, Inc. (Dallas)	96,105
American GI Forum (Dallas)	87,570
Center for Human Dev. and Eval. (Houston)	96,700
Citizens for Good Schs Fndn (Houston)	91,056
Extend-A-Care, Inc. (Austin)	54,927
Fndn for Quality Educ., Inc. (Dallas)	47,953
Fuerza Del Los Barrios (Ft. Worth)	97,030
Grant Chapel A.M.E. Church, Inc. (Austin)	77,280
Hope Development, Inc. (Houston)	164,557
Houston Area Urban League	123,457
Human Systems, Inc. (Dallas)	95,792
Nat'l Conf. of Christians and Jews (Dallas)	89,630
Panel of American Women (Houston)	49,435
YMCA of Metro Ft. Worth	315,419
Total	$1,749,660

Utah

School Volunteers (Salt Lake City)	$ 38,212
Weber Cncl of Spanish Speaking Org. (Ogden)	3,238
Total	$ 41,450

Virginia

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. (Chesapeake)	$ 89,552
Dept. of Development Program (Hampton)	117,003
Fi Bachu (Norfolk)	66,181
Health Welfare Recrea. Plan. of the United Comm., Inc. (Norfolk)	130,502
N.C.I.E. Yes I can (Norfolk)	60,708
Total	$463,946

Washington

Chief Seattle Cncl	$ 53,811
Coalition for Quality Integration (Seattle)	58,792
Total	$112,603

Wisconsin

Coalition for Peaceful Schools (Milwaukee)	$113,573

Wyoming

Cncl. for Native American Growth (Riverton)	$ 17,966

NPO TOTAL	$17,070,882

Bilingual Grants

Arizona

Nogales USD #1	$238,236

California

San Francisco USD	$811,699

Florida

Broward Co. FL School Bd. (Ft. Lauderdale)	$ 204,140
Dade Co. School Bd. (Miami)	568,944
Florida Internat'l Univ. (Miami)	94,431
Hillsborough Co. School Bd. (Tampa)	629,358
Total	$1,496,873

Hawaii

Hawaii St. Dept. of Educ. (Honolulu)	$678,517
HI Co. Econ. Oppor. (Hilo)	270,192
Total	$948,709

Louisiana

Libera Parish S. Bd.	$319,751
Jefferson Parish School System	109,571
LaFayette Parish School Bd.	219,584
Total	$648,906

New York

Brooklyn Comm. S. D. #19-K	$ 500,486
N.Y.C. Bd. of Educ.	264,195
N.Y.C. Comm. S.D. #3	466,063
N.Y.C. Comm. S.D. #4	817,055
Total	$2,047,799

Texas

Donna ISD	$ 170,316
Eagle Pass SD	130,355
Edgewood ISD	196,621
Edinburg ISD	219,983
El Paso ISD	84,652
Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD	328,817
Reg. #1 Educ. Serv. CTR (Edinberg)	166,572
Robstown ISD	182,480
San Antonio ISD	482,607
San Felipe Del Rio ISD	122,067
West Oso ISD (Corpus Christi)	97,418
Weslaco ISD	224,439
Total	$2,406,327

Funded out of CAN 2001139:

Rio Grande ISD (Texas	$168,144
Zapata Co. ISD (Texas)	138,888
Total	$307,032

FUNDED OUT OF CAN 2001137 (only)	$8,598,549
BILINGUAL TOTAL	$8,905,581

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Special Projects

Emergency Special Projects (532-B)

Greene Co. Bd. of Educ. (AL)	$ 45,277
Inglewood U.S.D. (CA)	11,408
Los Angeles U.S.D. (CA)	3,615,654
Los Nietos School District (CA)	65,010
Vallejo City U.S.D. (CA)	240,321
Denver School District #1 (CO)	110,387
New Castle Co. Plng. Bd. (DE)	6,614,100
Jefferson Co. Bd. of Educ. (KY)	1,143,946
Boston Public Schools (MA)	2,844,632
Metropolitan Planning Project (MA)	89,186
Springfield Public Schools (MA)	159,577
Detroit Public Schools (MI)	2,610,994
Escorse Public Schools (MI)	66,019
Lansing School District (MI)	584,043
Ypsilanti School District (MI)	272,319
Minneapolis Public Schools (MN)	671,863
St. Paul Indep. Sch. Dist. #625 (MN)	488,322
Laurel Municipal Sep. School (MS)	117,676
Kansas City School District (MO)	2,926,578
St. Louis Public Schools (MO)	624,574
Ohama School District (NE)	1,641,288
Bayonne City School Dist. (NJ)	456,816
Elizabeth Bd. of Educ. (NJ)	324,300
Morris School Dist. (NJ)	102,666
Buffalo City School Dist. (NY)	824,412
Mount Vernon Public Schools (NY)	274,994
Cleveland Public Schools (OH)	1,630,918
Mansfield City School District (OH)	177,791
Millwood Public School (OK)	88,761
Red Rock I-3 (OK)	94,728
Austin Indep. School Dist. (TX)	77,626
Seattle School District #1 (WA)	4,084,574
Milwaukee Public Schools (WI)	2,702,280
(532-B) Total	$35,783,040

Territories (532-C)

American Samoa Dept. of Educ	$ 241,705
Guam Dept. of Education	568,973
Puerto Rico Dept. of Education	1,426,723
Saipan Dept. of Education (TT)	68,907
TT Dept. of Education	149,985
Virgin Islands Dept. of Educ.	576,888
(532-C) Total	$3,033,181

Arts (532-D)

Alabama St. Cncl. on Arts & Humanities	$ 100,000
Arkansas Arts & Humanities	100,000
California Arts Council	100,000
Connecticut St. Dept. of Educ.	66,814
District of Columbia Public Schools	100,000
Fine Arts Council of Florida	100,000
Georgia Council for Arts & Humanities	100,000
Illinois Arts Council	66,815
Kentucky Arts Commission	100,000
Louisiana St. Dept. of Educ.	66,815
Massachusetts Cncl. on Arts & Humanities	99,556
New Mexico Arts Commission	100,000
Oklahoma Arts & Humanities Council	100,000
Pennsylvania Dept. of Education	100,000
Rhode Island Dept. of Education	100,000
South Carolina Arts Commission	100,000
Texas Commission on Arts & Humanities	100,000
Virginia Comm. of Arts & Humanities	100,000
Washington Office of Supt. Pub. Instit.	100,000
(532-D) Total	$1,800,000

Math (532-E)

Project Seed, Inc. (CA)	$ 750,000

Student Concerns (532-F)

University of SO Alabama	$ 181,597
Comm. Affairs & Econ. Dev., Del. Office of Econ. Oppor. (DE)	218,674
Broward Co. Bd. of Commission (FL)	172,540
Florida State University	81,336
University of Kentucky	159,870
University of Michigan	278,809
Jackson State University (MS)	155,464
University of Oklahoma	114,387
(532-F) Total	$1,362,677

Compensatory Education (532-H)

Montgomery Public Schools (AL)	$ 84,183
Sequoia Union HS District (CA)	301,196
School District #1 City Co. Denver (CO)	28,083
Springfield Public Schools (IL)	112,412
Des Moines Indep. Comm. Sch. Dist. (IA)	64,324
Jefferson Co. Bd. of Educ. (KY)	299,672
Boston Public Schools (MA)	686,353
Detroit Public Schools (MI)	555,409
Ferguson Reorganized School (MO)	29,127
School District of Omaha (NE)	214,350
Buffalo City School District (NY)	743,901
Community School District #21 (NY)	612,176
Dallas ISD (TX)	372,764
Milwaukee Public Schools (WI)	1,564,739
(532-H) Total	$5,668,689

Preimplementation (532-J)

Los Angeles U.S.D. (CA)	$ 100,000
San Diego U.S.D. (CA)	68,183
New Castle Co. Planning Bd. (DE)	95,414
Indianapolis Public Schools (IN)	96,054
Minneapolis Public Schools (MN)	71,538
Cuyahoga Co. Bd. of Comm. (OH)	90,482
Kent State University (OH)	44,526
Seattle School District #1 (WA)	93,554
Supt. of Public Instruction (WA)	49,230
(532-J) Total	$ 708,981

Other Special Projects (532-K)

Farmington Bd. of Education (CT)	$ 96,921
Glastonbury Bd. of Education (CT)	54,150
Simsbury Bd. of Education (CT)	66,226
West Hartford Public Schools (CT)	196,036
West Irondequoit Central S.D. (NY)	1,086,717
(532-K) Total	$1,500,050

SPECIAL PROJECTS TOTAL	$50,606,618

Educational Television

B C TV (CA)	$1,750,000
Visual Communications (CA)	300,000
Community Television (FL)	300,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (MA)	2,200,000
Greater Washington Educ. Telecom. Assoc. (VA)	1,600,000
International ITV Co-op, Inc. (VA)	300,000
ETV Total	$6,450,000

Funded by 2001139

Great Plains Nat'l Library (NE)	$ 400,000
New York St. Educ. Dept. (NY)	300,000
Vegetable Soup (NY)	72,000
WA State University	352,780
WA State University	17,022
WA State University	400,000
WA State University	64,743
KWSO-TV (Pullman, WA)	300,000
Spot Duplication	142,000
Total	$2,048,545

Magnet (589)

El Dorado School District #15 (AR)	$ 52,302
Chula Vista City Sch. District (CA)	179,770
Compton U.S.D. (CA)	208,227
Los Angeles U.S.D. (CA)	505,889
San Diego U.S.D. (CA)	437,011
San Francisco U.S.D. (CA)	453,475
Stockton U.S.D. (CA)	583,785
Bloomfield Bd. of Educ. (CT)	69,330
Bd. of Public Education (GA)	55,112
Kankakee School District No. #111 (IL)	61,190
Waukegan Public Schools (IL)	42,116

(Cont. next column)

Magnet (589) (cont.)

Indianapolis Public Schools (IN)	$ 183,620
Jefferson Co. Bd. of Educ. (KY)	168,317
Orleans Parish School Bd. (LA)	343,915
Montgomery Co. Public Schools (MD)	144,841
Boston Public Schools (MA)	111,465
Lawrence Public Schools (MA)	109,752
Inkster Public Schools (MI)	63,022
School District of Highland Park (MI)	1,093,229
Independent School District #625 (MN)	488,322
Kansas City School District (MO)	365,959
Montclair Bd. of Educ. (NJ)	440,776
Teaneck Bd. of Educ. (NJ)	591,322
Vineland Bd. of Educ. (NJ)	80,000
Buffalo City Schools (NY)	1,104,801
Community School District #4 (NY)	177,186
Ithaca City School District (NY)	97,900
New York City Bd. of Educ. #22 (NY)	406,322
New York City Bd. of Educ. #3 (NY)	255,526
Newburgh City School District (NY)	93,800
Rochester City School District (NY)	250,363
Syracuse School District (NY)	241,471
Cleveland Public Schools (OH)	940,565
Columbus City School District (OH)	315,336
Dayton City Schools (OH)	674,890
Providence School Dept. (RI)	230,000
Dallas Indep. School District (TX)	132,490
Seattle School District #1 (WA)	1,181,957
Milwaukee Public Schools (WI)	2,002,359
(589) Total	$14,937,713

Neutral Site (590)

Community School District #4 (NY)	$ 131,350
(590) Total	$ 131,350

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO
DESEGREGATING SCHOOL DISTRICTS

A Report
of the Distribution of Funds
Under the
Emergency School Aid Act
Title VII
1973—1977

submitted to
THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

August 1978

PREFACE

The information in this report was compiled from numerous Office of Education documents made available through the National Advisory Council for Equal Educational Opportunities.

Every effort was made to present the most accurate data possible. When information was inconsistent, the most recent data available was used. However, it should be noted that slight variations in selected data will not prevent the reader from gaining an insight into the broad overall composite picture of Emergency School Aid Act funding.

Unless otherwise noted, all monetary amounts are shown in thousands.

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this report is to present a comprehensive overview of the Emergency School Aid Act funding from 1973 to 1977. The information presented should enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding of the funding characteristics of ESAA including: the amount of funds distributed, the location of fund recipients, the specific program categories funded, the longevity of funding for individual recipients, project size, and other unique funding qualities.

The report is divided into three major sections. The first section charts the distribution of funds nationally, regionally, and locally. The second section presents an analysis of the fund distribution. Special characteristics of category funding details are presented in the third section.

The report is not intended to be interpreted as an evaluation of fund distribution. The facts are presented as compiled from appropriate documents.

FUNDING EXPENDITURES

Funding expenditures for the national, regional, and state levels are presented in this section. The national distribution indicates the total funding level by program category for each year from FY73 through FY77.

The regional distribution compares regional funding in each program category for each year named. The state level distribution gives the overall amount awarded to each state from FY73 through FY76.

I. Total ESAA Funds Obligated by Program Category

Total funds obligated under Title VII of the Emergency School Aid Act from 1973 through 1977 amounted to one billion, one hundred thirty six million, five hundred thousand, eight dollars ($1,136,500,008.).

These funds were distributed through ten major program categories:

Basic Grants

Basic Grants are awarded to eligible school districts to meet the special needs incident to the elimination, reduction, or prevention of minority group segregation and discrimination and to assist elementary and secondary school children in overcoming the educational disadvantages of minority group isolation. Grants may be awarded to any local education agency (LEA) which is implementing or will implement if assistance is made available, a desegregation plan or a plan to eliminate, reduce, or prevent minority isolation. Project activities must be directly related to such activities.

Pilot Projects

Pilot Projects are awarded for unusually promising projects designed to overcome the adverse effects of minority group isolation by improving the academic achievement of children in minority isolated schools. To be eligible an LEA must be implementing either a desegregation plan or a plan to eliminate, reduce, or prevent minority group isolation which would make it eligible for a Basic Grant. In addition, at least 15,000 minority students must be enrolled in the schools of the LEA or constitute more than 50 percent of the total LEA enrollment.

Nonprofit Organizational Grants

Nonprofit Organization (NPO) Grants are made to public or private nonprofit agencies or organizations to carry out projects designed to support the implementation of an eligible LEA plan. LEAs are not eligible to apply for grants in this category.

Bilingual Grants

Bilingual Grants are awarded to LEAs in which minority children do not receive equal educational opportunity due to language and cultural differences. To qualify an LEA must be implementing an eligible plan and meet the requirements for a Basic Grant. Grants may also be awarded to nonprofit organizations to develop bilingual/bicultural curriculums at the request of an eligible LEA.

Educational Television Projects

ESAA grants are awarded for the development and production of integrated children's television programs of sound educational value. The programs are produced for children at the elementary and secondary level in such categories as bilingual/bicultural education, reduction of interracial tension among students, and minority needs in special U.S. geographical areas.

Special Projects

Special Projects are awarded from funds specifically set aside for special programs and projects which the Assistant Secretary determines will make a substantial contribution to the achievement of ESAA objectives. States and other U.S. jurisdictions, local education agencies, and other public organizations are eligible for assistance for all Special Projects except mathematics. Only nonprofit private agencies are eligible for Special Mathematics Projects.

Evaluation Contracts

Contracts are awarded for national evaluation of specific programs and projects funded under ESAA and are administered by the OE Office of Planning.

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Metropolitan Area Projects

The 5 percent reservation of funds for Metropolitan Area Projects was eliminated under P.L. 93-380. These projects were awarded to school districts within or adjacent to a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) to further the elimination, reduction, or prevention of minority isolation. Interdistrict transfer funds were also provided to assist LEAs located within or adjacent to an SMSA in the transfer of minority students for the purpose of establishing and maintaining integrated schools.

The Metropolitan Area Projects were funded for only one year in 1973.

Two other categories, Magnet Schools and Neutral Site Schools, were authorized during the 1977-78 school years.

The greatest percentage of funds were obligated for Basic Projects which accounted for 53 percent of the total. Evaluation contracts comprised less than one percent of the total.

Funding obligations remained consistant in all program categories from year to year except for the Special projects category. In 1973 it comprised 3.5 percent of the total obligations. In 1977 the amount had increased to 16.9 percent of the total obligations.

The chart on the following page shows the total amount of obligated funds for each program category for each year from 1973 through 1977. It also shows the grand total obligated each year including all program categories and the grand total obligated for each program category including the years from 1973 through 1977.

II. Total Funds Awarded by Region

Total funding levels for the ten regions are presented in this section. Separate charts show the obligated amount for each region in each major program category.

Basic Project

In the Basic Project Regions IV and VI were consistently highest. Regions I, VII, VIII, and X showed very little variation in funding level and remained at the low end of the funding range. Regions II and III were consistent in funding level and regional placement. The greatest variation was found in Regions V and IX. Both started with low funding in 1973 and moved into the upper funding level for the remaining years.

Pilot Project

Funding for Pilot Projects showed the greatest variation in Regions IV and IX. Region X received minimal funding in 1975. Regions III and V and VI were consistent all five years.

TOTAL ESAA FUNDS

OBLIGATED BY PROGRAM CATEGORY

1973—1977

Basic	Pilot	Nonprofit	Bilingual	ETV	Special Projects	Evaluation	Metro Schools	Magnet Schools	Neutral Site	TOTAL
1973 117,675,085	21,959,809	20,081,176	8,888,013	11,365,943	6,834,184	2,280,000	5,448,052	—	—	194,532,262
1974 155,260,929	27,115,785	19,896,476	10,857,968	6,890,232	10,844,757	2,489,000	—	—		233,355,147
1975 135,336,235	33,948,000	18,103,000	9,052,000	7,793,999	8,459,716	2,257,000	—	—	—	215,000,000
1976 140,032,618	31,920,088	17,197,342	9,148,450	8,465,870	36,151,990	1,682,973	—	—	—	244,599,331
1977 131,977,273	32,117,562	17,995,681	8,124,493	7,450,000	42,323,256	1,750,000*	—	6,853,727	421,276	249,013,268
TOTAL 680,332,190	147,061,244	93,273,675	46,070,924	41,966,044	104,613,903	10,458,973	5,448,052	6,853,727	421,276	1,136,500,008

* Estimated, accurate figure not available.

Nonprofit Organizations

The funding for the nonprofit organizations showed minimal variations from year to year and from region to region.

Bilingual Programs

Only three regions received funding all five years: Regions II, IV, and IX. Region V did not receive any funding. Region VII received only one year of funding and Regions III and X received two years of funding.

Educational Television

Only Region I received five years of funding. Regions VII and VIII received no funding. Regions V, VI, and IX were funded for all years but one.

Special Projects

Special Project funds were concentrated in Regions II, IV, and IX. Region I started with zero funding in 1973 and moved into top funding in 1976.

Evaluation

Region IX received exclusive funding in evaluation. Only one other region received any funds; Region III in 1976. Figures for 1977 were not available.

BASIC PROJECT

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGION 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	1,902	13,040	13,704	42,682	6,631	25,886	1,751	1,402	9,177	1,480
1974	3,026	16,035	12,230	48,119	14,248	30,714	3,119	3,287	19,419	1,665
1975	4,351	17,419	13,228	34,569	12,780	25,965	2,413	2,709	20,418	1,535
1976	2,250	17,493	13,346	34,901	15,928	26,109	3,520	2,782	21,748	1,955
1977	2,553	13,063	10,700	34,504	18,785	26,313	3,677	2,466	19,162	753

PILOT PROJECT

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGION 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	132	6,750	3,220	4,884	1,469	4,261	444	35	675	203
1974	620	4,042	3,072	9,468	1,929	4,331	582	555	2,287	230
1975	387	7,912	3,129	11,254	2,147	5,556	191	729	2,645	0
1976	585	5,124	2,860	9,006	2,526	5,500	699	594	4,768	260
1977	605	4,760	2,633	7,942	3,921	5,627	637	579	5,173	242

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGION 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	425	2,082	2,873	6,245	1,716	4,629	136	235	1,495	244
1974	268	2,653	2,150	4,699	2,542	3,516	259	310	3,248	252
1975	325	2,368	1,811	4,133	2,558	3,180	270	287	2,928	243
1976	281	2,213	1,709	3,941	2,337	2,992	407	315	2,778	225
1977	325	2,269	1,206	4,080	3,273	3,031	332	302	2,936	241

BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL PROGRAMS

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGION 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	328	1,045	110	1,116	0	4,616	0	0	764	206
1974	222	2,661	265	1,195	0	4,149	99	154	1,806	267
1975	0	681	0	1,395	0	4,455	0	730	1,791	0
1976	539	1,465	0	2,084	0	3,387	0	717	956	0
1977	589	1,433	0	2,292	0	0	0	0	1,444	0

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGION 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	4,023	0	1,762	0	811	1,269	0	0	3,500	0
1974	2,524	250	0	0	1,773	1,852	0	0	0	492
1975	1,910	1,800	0	250	250	1,924	0	0	1,660	0
1976	2,500	2,300	250	250	0	0	0	0	3,166	0
1977	600	0	300	300	2,000	602	0	0	3,648	0

SPECIAL PROJECTS

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGION 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	0	3,736	367	2,419	0	314	210	0	904	0
1974	200	3,234	602	2,058	563	909	290	264	2,662	68
1975	1,500	2,196	55	992	491	970	263	0	1,993	0
1976	5,939	4,753	703	4,821	11,025	4,226	2,225	430	2,028	0
1977										

EVALUATION

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY REGIONS 1973 - 1977

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	0
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,489	0
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,257	0
1976	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	1,507	0
1977										

III. Total Funds Awarded by State Level

The funding picture at the state level shows a wide range of patterns. Two states, New Hampshire and Vermont, did not receive any funds. Maine received funding only one year. Hawaii, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Wyoming were funded for three years. The remainder were funded for all four years shown in the distribution chart. A number of states started with minimal funding and increased markedly during the remaining years: Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Others reversed the process by starting with a higher funding level and decreasing over the years including: Arkansas, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Virgin Islands.

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY STATE LEVEL

1973—1976

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama	7,492,471	10,792,634	7,306,445	6,710,212
Alaska	122,899	178,479	166,263	209,723
Arizona	828,432	2,378,212	1,615,681	1,820,489
Arkansas	4,478,602	4,446,146	2,809,873	2,559,122
California	16,460,074	28,049,297	28,507,103	30,938,112
Colorado	904,586	2,743,999	2,988,832	3,015,327
Connecticut	1,974,206	2,926,710	2,052,395	2,252,871
Delaware	298,488	811,643	624,114	640,428
District of Columbia	2,951,674	3,284,189	3,290,919	3,209,151
Florida	11,988,701	12,980,781	10,638,653	11,489,754
Georgia	8,655,946	11,388,084	9,236,183	8,024,876
Hawaii	—	255,201	2,101,437	2,773,598
Idaho	137,510	188,704	202,405	214,811
Illinois	4,871,834	7,290,994	6,249,266	6,784,458
Indiana	586,390	2,305,190	2,124,291	1,726,563
Iowa	278,215	307,257	160,930	168,917
Kansas	926,340	1,105,486	811,917	783,758
Kentucky	1,316,367	2,042,518	1,696,560	5,080,246
Louisiana	8,739,112	9,039,642	7,397,675	7,246,149
Maine	—	249,402	—	—
Maryland	2,444,265	3,263,927	3,412,115	3,734,363
Massachusetts	5,865,838	3,436,707	6,076,581	9,841,238
Michigan	3,001,633	6,225,612	5,438,665	13,644,080
Minnesota	535,441	1,514,805	663,166	588,377
Mississippi	4,532,402	5,319,245	5,616,653	5,853,653
Missouri	1,336,434	2,877,807	2,115,374	4,730,842
Montana	188,641	419,676	335,691	323,381
Nebraska	—	58,174	49,128	1,168,079
Nevada	679,835	333,924	37,101	204,488

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED BY STATE LEVEL (CONTINUED)

1973—1976

	1973	1974	1975	1976
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	3,042,634	5,327,085	4,462,601	5,406,959
New Mexico	1,850,440	3,283,037	3,000,484	2,934,247
New York	23,504,275	24,272,400	26,281,420	26,583,142
North Carolina	9,919,720	10,902,766	7,152,472	7,990,914
North Dakota	98,500	199,794	166,274	177,481
Ohio	1,632,974	2,798,500	2,315,374	4,677,665
Oklahoma	2,402,760	3,645,318	2,222,920	1,924,907
Oregon	522,101	497,133	453,006	432,174
Pennsylvania	5,356,850	5,255,513	4,669,264	4,390,897
Rhode Island	1,692,968	983,344	343,9[illegible]	—
South Carolina	7,064,353	7,449,436	6,950,201	6,032,252
South Dakota	195,776	485,859	369,415	364,192
Tennessee	5,763,558	4,660,601	3,994,824	3,821,180
Texas	24,429,560	25,053,110	26,618,954	27,550,315
Utah	285,041	565,625	405,722	745,661
Vermont	—	—	—	—
Virginia	10,850,805	7,987,690	5,803,868	6,121,481
Washington	1,350,851	2,107,878	956,464	1,582,531
West Virginia	133,762	379,503	422,736	407,116
Wisconsin	—	922,623	1,434,364	4,394,940
Wyoming	—	155,289	188,438	212,539
Guam	622,095	663,522	569,846	585,858
Puerto Rico	428,496	1,500,000	985,940	731,166
Trust Territory	204,303	270,612	315,989	287,835
Virgin Island	1,584,106	776,065	645,413	626,310
TOTALS	194,532,262	233,355,147	215,000,000	244,599,331

FUNDING ANALYSIS

The funding analysis section provides details on: (1) total funds obligated and appropriated by program category, (2) total ESAA obligations by region in descending rank order, (3) the names of the ten states receiving the greatest amount of funds each year from 1973 through 1976, (4) the names of the ten states receiving the greatest number of grant awards for 1974-1975, and 1976, (5) the total number of requests and awards by program category, and (6) the total funds awarded and the size of the average grant award by program category for each region.

I. Total Funds Appropriated and Obligated by Program Category

Three categories have consistently obligated the major portions of their appropriations. They are the Non-Profit Organizations, the Bilingual Projects, and the Evaluation Contracts. During the year 1975 the obligated funds most nearly matched the appropriated amount of funds in all program categories. Information on appropriations were not available for 1977.

The chart on the following page gives the funding details on appropriations and obligations.

Appro. = Appropriated
Obli. = Obligated

TOTAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED AND OBLIGATED BY PROGRAM CATEGORY FROM 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Appro.	Obli.	Appro.*	Obli.	Appro.	Obli.	Appro.	Obli.	Appro.	Obli.
Basic LEA Grants	134,485	117,675	146.9	155,845	133,537	135,233	136,600	140,033		131,997
Pilot Projects	34,191	21,960	37.3	27,116	33,948	33,948	32,250	31,920		32,118
Non-Profit Organizations	18,235	20,081	19.9	19,746	18,103	18,103	17,200	17,197		17,995
Metropolitan Area Projects	11,397	5,448	0	--	0	--	--	--		--
Bilingual/Bicultural Projects	9,117	8,888	10.0	9,958	9.1*	9,052	8,600	9,148		8,125
Educational Television	11,397	11,366	7.5	6,890	6.8*	7,794	6,450	8,466		7,450
Special Projects	6,838	6,834	12.4	11,745	11.3*	8,613	43,750	36,152		48,602
Evaluation Contracts	2,280	2,280	2.5	2,489	2.3*	2,257	2,150	1,683		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		6,854
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		421

*Amounts in millions.

II. Total ESAA Obligations by Region in Descending Rank Order

From 1973 through 1977, Region IV ranked first and Region VI ranked second in total ESAA obligations. Regions II, III, V, and IX varied in positions 3, 4, 5, and 6. Region I retained the number 7 position. Regions VII, VIII, and X remained in one of the three bottom levels of funding.

The middle ranks of 4, 5, and 6 showed the greatest discrepancy among the amounts of funding from year to year.

The chart on the following page shows the details for rank, region, and amount of obligations.

TOTAL ESAA OBLIGATIONS BY REGION
IN DECENDING RANK ORDER 1973 - 1977

Rank	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977*	
	Region	Amount	Region	Amount	Region	Amount	Region	Amount	Region	Amount
1	IV	56,734	IV	60,217	IV	51,168	IV	50,003	IV	51,060
2	VI	41,900	VI	45,467	VI	38,836	VI	42,215	VI	42,388
3	II	28,560	IX	31,951	IX	33,016	IX	36,951	V	40,929
4	III	22,036	II	28,876	II	25,946	II	33,348	IX	37,823
5	IX	18,795	III	20,982	III	18,151	V	31,182	II	33,506
6	V	10,628	V	20,056	V	17,958	III	19,043	III	17,261
7	I	9,533	I	7,576	I	7,568	I	12,094	I	7,986
8	VII	2,541	VIII	4,570	VIII	4,426	VII	6,852	VII	5,816
9	X	2,133	VII	4,349	VII	2,403	VIII	4,839	VIII	5,207
10	VIII	1,673	X	2,972	X	1,795	X	2,439	X	5,111

*Does not include evaluation.

III. Ten States Receiving Greatest Amount of Funds in Total ESAA Obligations

California, Texas, and New York received the greatest amount of ESAA funds for the years from 1973 through 1976. Detailed information was not available for 1977. California started in the third place rank in 1973 and moved into first for 1974, 1975, and 1976. Texas started in first rank in 1973 and moved into second in 1974, and retained that position through 1976. New York started in second rank in 1973 and moved into third and retained that position through 1976. Florida placed in fourth or fifth rank consistently. North Carolina ranked sixth in all years except 1976. Below the sixth rank Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, and Illinois varied in rank each of the four years.

After the third rank position the obligations dropped sharply but remained fairly consistent.

The chart on the following page gives the details on the funding level for the top ten states by rank, state, and amount of obligation.

TEN STATES RECEIVING GREATEST AMOUNT OF FUNDS IN TOTAL ESAA OBLIGATIONS 1973 - 1977

Rank	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	State	Amount	State	Amount	State	Amount	State	Amount	State	Amount
1	Texas	24,430	Calif.	28,049	Calif	26,845	Calif.	30,938		
2	New York	23,504	Texas	25,053	Texas	23,968	Texas	27,550		
3	Calif.	16,460	New York	21,272	New York	20,847	New York	26,583		
4	Florida	11,989	Florida	12,981	Florida	10,321	Michigan	13,644		
5	Virginia	10,851	Georgia	11,388	Georgia	8,851	Florida	11,490		
6	North Carolina	9,920	North Carolina	10,903	North Carolina	7,091	Massachusetts	9,841		
7	Louisiana	8,739	Alabama	10,793	Alabama	7,004	Georgia	8,025		
8	Georgia	8,656	Louisiana	9,040	Louisiana	6,859	North Carolina	7,991		
9	Alabama	7,492	Virginia	7,988	South Carolina	6,675	Louisiana	7,246		
10	South Carolina	7,064	South Carolina	7,449	Illinois	6,249	Illinois	6,784		

IV. Ten States Receiving Greatest Number of Awards

Texas far exceeded all other states in the number of awards and each year exceeded the next closest state by approximately 100 percent. California remained in second position throughout. The rank from three through ten remained quite consistent in number although different states occupied the different rank positions each year.

The chart on the following page shows the rank, state, and number of grants for the top ten states. Complete data was not available for the years 1973 and 1977.

b

TEN STATES RECEIVING GREATEST NUMBER OF AWARDS 1974 - 1976

Rank	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
1			Texas	160	Texas	157	Texas	134		
2			California	77	California	63	California	70		
3			Georgia	48	Louisiana	58	Louisiana	38		
4			Alabama	47	Virginia	58	Georgia	35		
5			Louisiana	46	Georgia	56	South Carolina	35		
6			New York	45	North Carolina	54	New York	31		
7			Virginia	40	Alabama	51	Virginia	31		
8			New Mexico	35	South Carolina	47	New Mexico	29		
9			Oklahoma	33	Arkansas	46	Arkansas	27		
10			South Carolina	30	Oklahoma	42	North Carolina	27		
			North Carolina	29	New York	39	Alabama Illinois	26		

V. Total Number of Requests and Awards by Program Category

As might be anticipated the number of requests far exceeded the number of awards. The largest discrepancy occurred in Educational Television with seven (7) awards from 51 requests in 1976 and eight (8) awards from 33 requests in 1975. The number of awards for Pilot Projects varied slightly. The number for Nonprofit Organizations remained very consistent. Although small, the number of awards for Education Television and Evaluation Contracts remained highly consistent. Basic Project awards increased for two years, dropped to a low in 1975 and remained near the original number during 1976 and 1977.

Pilot Project awards increased for four years and dropped slightly during the fifth year. Except for 1974 the number of Bilingual Project awards decreased each year. The chart on the following page shows the number of requests and awards by program category.

Incomplete data limits comparisons for all years noted in each category.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS AND AWARDS BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Requests	Awards	Requests	Awards	Requests	Awards	Requests	Awards	Requests	Awards
Basic Grants	945	455		562	677	379	589	468		430
Pilot Projects	181	95		150	214	164	251	179		162
Non-Profit Organizations	486	241		238	400	205	401	215		205
Metropolitan Area Projects		14		--	--	--	--	--		--
Bilingual/Bicultural Projects		39		47	92	34	82	32		24
Educational Television		5		10	33	8	51	7		9
Special Projects		51		51	60	36	108	74		152
Evaluation Contracts		3		2	--	2	23	7		
Magnet Schools		--		--	--	--	--	--		12
Neutral Site Planning		--		--	--	--	--	--		4

VI. Total Funds Awarded and Average Grant Award by Program Category

The information regarding the total funds awarded and the average amount of each grant award for each program category is presented for each region in the following charts. The average size of Basic Grant awards ranged from $93,000 in Region VIII in 1973 to $917,000 in Region II in 1975. The greatest number of Basic Grant awards ranged from $93,000 in Region VIII in 1973 to $917,000 in Region II in 1975. The greatest number of Basic Grant awards were in the $200,000 to $500,000 category.

Pilot Project awards ranged for an average of $35,000 in 1973 in Region VIII to $879,000 in 1975 in Region II. The largest number of Pilot Project grant awards were in the $100,000 to $200,000 category.

Most Nonprofit Organization grant awards fell below $200,000 with the greatest number below $100,000.

Averages for Bilingual Program have little significance since the number of grants in each region is very limited. Many times only one grant per region is recorded. The range for average grant award size varied greatly from $1,333,000 in Region VI in 1973 to $110,000 in Region III in 1973. The range within each region was also great. For example, in Region VI in 1973 the average grant award was $1,330,000. In 1976 the average had dropped to $154,000 and there were no grants recorded in 1977.

REGION I
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	1,902	480	3,026		4,351	363	2,250	450	2,553	284
Pilot Projects	132	132	620		387	387	585	293	605	303
Non-Profit Organizations	425	106	268		325	46	281	47	325	35
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	328	164	222		0	0	539	539	589	589
Metropolitan Area Projects	2,705	902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	4,023	4,023	2,524		1,910	955	2,500	833	600	300
Special Projects	0	0	200		1,500	500	5,939	660	2,607	434
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	576	288
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130	130

REGION II
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD

REGION II
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	13,040	522	16,035		17,419	917	17,493	648	13,063	653
Pilot Projects	6,750	844	4,042		7,912	879	5,124	512	4,760	680
Non-Profit Organizations	2,082	116	2,653		2,368	148	2,213	148	2,269	189
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	1,045	1,045	2,661		681	681	1,465	732	1,433	1,433
Metropolitan Area Projects	1,906	1,906	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	0	0	250		1,800	1,800	2,300	2,300	0	0
Special Projects	3,736	1,245	3,324		2,196	439	4,753	528	10,652	561
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,330	443
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

REGION III
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	13,704	343	12,230		13,228	358	13,346	318	10,700	306
Pilot Projects	3,220	268	3,072		3,129	224	2,860	179	2,633	165
Non-Profit Organizations	2,873	85	2,150		1,811	90	1,709	85	1,206	71
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	110	110	265		0	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Area	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	1,762	1,762	0	0	0	0	250	250	300	300
Special Projects	367	367	602		55	55	703	100	2,019	184
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	176	13		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	308	308
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	96

REGION IV
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Amount	Total	Amount
Basic Grants	42,682	253	48,119		34,569	402	34,901	264	34,504	252
Pilot Projects	4,884	153	9,468		11,254	208	9,006	196	7,942	199
Non-Profit Organizations	6,245	87	4,697		4,133	92	3,941	82	4,080	85
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	1,116	1,116	1,195		1,395	697	2,084	695	2,292	176
Metropolitan Area	502	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	0	0	0		250	250	250	250	300	300
Special Projects	2,419	302	2,058		992	124	4,821	371	1,941	277
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

REGION V
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD
BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	6,631	368	14,248		12,780	492	15,928	514	18,785	537
Pilot Projects	1,469	490	1,929		2,147	268	2,526	281	3,921	392
Non-Profit Organizations	1,716	95	2,542		2,558	111	2,337	90	3,273	121
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Area	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Educational Television	811	811	1,773		250	250	0	0	2,000	2,000
Special Projects	0	0	563		491	123	11,025	848	9,513	732
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,372	1,124
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66	66

REGION VI
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	25,886	173	30,714		25,965	201	26,109	170	26,313	189
Pilot Projects	4,261	125	4,331		5,556	96	5,500	81	5,627	99
Non-Profit Organizations	4,629	72	3,516		3,180	88	2,992	73	3,031	74
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	4,616	1,330	4,149		4,455	171	3,387	154	0	0
Metropolitan Area	334	334	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	1,269	1,269	1,852		1,924	962	0	0	602	602
Special Projects	314	78	909		970	139	4,226	423	4,523	110
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

REGION VII
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	1,751	250	3,119		2,413	172	3,520	440	3,677	525
Pilot Projects	444	444	582		191	95	699	140	637	159
Non-Profit Organization	136	34	259		270	45	407	51	332	55
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	0	0	99		0	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Areas	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Projects	210	210	290		263	263	2,225	445	804	201
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	366	366
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

Planning

TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	1,402	93	3,287		2,709	135	2,782	116	2,466	145
Pilot Projects	35	35	555		729	104	594	74	579	58
Non-Profit Organizations	235	29	310		287	24	315	24	302	23
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	0	0	154		730	730	717	717	0	0
Metropolitan Area	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Projects	0	0	264		0	0	430	215	1,859	155
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

REGION IX
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	9,177	259	19,419		20,418	659	21,748	572	19,162	491
Pilot Projects	675	135	2,287		2,645	240	4,768	341	5,173	345
Non-Profit Organizations	1,495	100	3,248		2,928	84	2,778	84	2,936	98
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	764	382	1,806		1,791	448	956	319	1,444	361
Metropolitan Area	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	3,500	3,500	0		1,660	1,660	3,166	3,166	3,648	1,216
Special Projects	904	301	2,662		1,993	399	2,028	338	4,531	453
Evaluation	2,280	760	2,489		2,257	1,148	1,507	502		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	902	456
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	129	129

REGION X
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED AND AVERAGE GRANT AWARD BY PROGRAM CATEGORY 1973 - 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Basic Grants	1,480	211	1,665		1,535	256	1,955	279	753	376
Pilot Projects	203	203	230		0	0	260	260	242	242
Non-Profit Organizations	244	34	252		243	41	225	45	241	48
Bilingual/Bicultural Programs	206	206	267		0	0	0	0	0	0
Meotrpolitan Area	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational Television	0	0	492		0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Projects	0	0	68		0	0	0	0	3,875	554
Evaluation	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
Magnet Schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Neutral Site Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

PROGRAM CATEGORY FUNDING DETAIL

The two previous sections provided general information regarding the distribution of funds and the concentration of funds by region and state. This section concentrates on individual program detail. It provides: (1) data on the funding longevity of individual programs for major program categories, (2) information on the funding of multiple program categories to one agency, (3) names of districts that received single grants for over one million dollars in the various program categories, (4) names of agencies receiving over two million dollars from 1973 through 1977 and the amount each received, (5) numbers of applications not funded in 1973 and 1974, (6) names of states receiving no funds in 1973 through 1976, and (7) the number of nonprofit organizations funded in each state, the total amount of funds received by that state and the average size of each grant award.

I. Number of LEAs Receiving One to Five Years Funding in Basic Programs, 1973 - 1977

Statistics show that districts generally received multiple years of funding. While seventeen and eighteen percent of the LEAs received one and two years of funding twenty-two and twenty-nine percent received four and five years of funding. However, in the comparison among states, no one pattern emerged.

NUMBER OF LEAs RECEIVING ONE TO FIVE YEARS FUNDING IN BASIC PROGRAMS FROM 1973

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Alabama	4	1	6	9	12
Alaska					1
Arizona				2	
Arkansas	3	7	10	5	
California	7	8	6	14	9
Colorado	5	4	2	3	1
Connecticut		2			1
Delaware	1				1
District of Columbia					1
Florida	1	2	3	2	5
Georgia	7	3	7	7	9
Hawaii			1		
Idaho			1		
Illinois	4	3	3	6	4
Indiana			1	1	1
Iowa		1	1		
Kansas			1		2
Kentucky		2		1	2
Louisiana	2	4	3	4	15
Maine					
Maryland				2	2
Massachusetts	6			1	
Michigan				1	2
Minnesota					1
Mississippi	1		1	2	10
Missouri	1		1	1	
Montana		1		1	1

NUMBER OF LEAs RECEIVING ONE TO FIVE YEARS FUNDING IN BASIC PROGRAMS FROM 1973 (CONTINUED)

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Nebraska		1	1		
Nevada		1			
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	1	2		3	3
New Mexico		1	1	3	4
New York	4	3	4	2	4
North Carolina	6	13	4	7	5
North Dakota					1
Ohio					3
Oklahoma	4	6	2	8	1
Oregon				1	
Pennsylvania	1	1		1	6
Rhode Island			1		
South Carolina	5	6	2	3	10
South Dakota	3	1		3	1
Tennessee	3	1		2	6
Texas	23	16	17	25	37
Utah		1		1	
Virginia		9	2	4	7
Vermont					
Washington		1	1	1	1
West Virginia					1
Wisconsin	3			1	
Wyoming	1	1		2	

II. Total Number of LEAs Receiving One to Five Years of ESAA Funding in Pilot Programs—1973-1977

While Basic Projects tended to be funded for a greater number of years, the same did not hold true for Pilot Programs. One year funding was received by 58 programs. Fifty-nine programs received two years of funding. But, only thirty-six programs were funded for five years. Generally, in states where only a small number of projects were funded the funding tended to continue for a greater number of years. Where larger number of awards were made, the distribution extended from one to five years.

Charts on the following two pages show the number of years funding was received for Pilot Programs by individual grantees in each of the states.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LEAs RECEIVING ONE TO FIVE YEARS FUNDING IN PILOT PROGRAMS—1973-1977

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Alabama	4	3	3	2	2
Alaska					
Arizona					2
Arkansas	2	4	6		2
California	3	6	5	1	
Colorado	1			2	
Connecticut		1		1	
Delaware				1	
District/Columbia					1
Florida		2	2	1	2
Georgia	4	3	2	4	4
Hawaii		1	1		
Idaho					
Illinois	2		3		
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky		1	1		
Louisiana	5	2	2	3	1
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts		1			
Michigan		1	1	1	
Minnesota					
Mississippi	4	1	2	2	1
Missouri		2		1	
Montana	1			1	
Nebraska					
Nevada					

TOTAL NUMBER OF LEAs RECEIVING ONE TO FIVE YEARS FUNDING IN PILOT PROGRAMS—1973-1977 (CONTINUED)

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
New Jersey	2	2	1		1
New Mexico	4	3	3	2	
New York	2	4	3		1
North Carolina	4	2	1	2	
North Dakota	1				
Ohio					2
Oklahoma	3	6	5	1	
Oregon					
Pennsylvania		1		1	1
Rhode Island					
South Carolina	4	5	3	4	
South Dakota				2	
Tennessee				1	2
Texas	12	5	9	7	8
Utah		1			
Virginia			1	4	6
Vermont					
Washington				1	
West Virginia					
Wisconsin			1		
Wyoming		2		1	

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III. Numbers of LEAs Receiving More than One Program Grant Per Year

The number of LEAs receiving more than one grant increased from 1973 to 1977. In 1973 no grantee received more than three grants. In 1976 and 1977 four and five grants were received by a single grantee. The greatest increase in number of grants occurred with those grantees receiving three grants. This number increased from 20 in 1973 to 48 in 1977.

NUMBERS OF LEAs RECEIVING
MORE THAN ONE GRANT PER YEAR
1973 - 1977

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
2 grants	60	81	76	91	67
3 grants	20	19	14	21	48
4 grants		1	1	5	3
5 grants					1
PROGRAMS REVIEWED	Basic Pilot Bilingual Special	Basic Pilot Bilingual Special	Basic Pilot Bilingual Special	Basic Pilot Bilingual Special	Basic Pilot Bilingual Special Magnet Neutral Site

IV. Single Grants Over One Million Dollars for Basic Projects

Eight grantees received over $1,000,000 in single basic grants in each of the five years noted. Two were in Florida, two were in Texas, and Mississippi, New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia had one each. Only two grantees received four years of funding over one million dollars and six received three years of funding over one million dollars. The distribution of large grants was generally widespread with grantees within twenty-one states receiving such awards. The greatest number of different recipients of large grants were noted in California and New York. The largest single grant noted was for $4,892,000 to the New York City Board of Education. Except for San Francisco, the New York City Board of Education, Memphis City Schools, Boston Public Schools, and Detroit Public Schools, large grants tended to be between the one to two million dollar category.

BASIC
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
Broward Co FL	1,348	Broward Co. FL	1,810	Broward Co. FL	1,786	Broward Co FL	1,589	Broward Co. FL	1,368
Dade Co FL	1,163	Dade Co. FL	1,377	Dade Co. FL	1,522	Dade Co. FL	1,346	Dade Co. FL	1,290
Jackson MSSD MS	1,760	Jackson MSSD MS	1,825	Jackson MSSD MS	1,959	Jackson MSSD MS	1,872	Jackson MSSD MS	1,596
CSD #3 NY	1,031	CSD #3 NY	1,000	CSD #3 NY	1,219	CSD #3 NY	1,211	CSD #3 NY	2,700
Prince George's Co MD	1,019	Prince George's Co MD	1,127	Prince George's Co MD	1,397	Prince George's Co MD	1,396	Prince George's Co MD	1,394
DC PSS DC	1,962	DC PSS DC	2,426	DC PSS DC	2,204	DC	2,003	DC PSS DC	1,991
Duval Co FL	1,147	Duval Co FL	1,109	Duval Co FL	1,018				
San Fran. USD CA	2,292	San Fran. USD CA	2,700	San Fran. CA	3,941	San Fran. USD CA	1,077		
Houston ISD TX	1,992	Houston ISD TX	1,895	Houston TX	1,865	Houston TX	1,988	Houston ISD TX	1,991
Dallas ISD TX	1,400	Dallas ISD TX	1,244	Dallas TX	1,273			Dallas ISD TX	2,160

BASIC (continued)
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
NYC Bd of Ed NY	3,100			NYC Bd of Ed NY	4,892	NYC Bd of NY	3,776		
Pontiac City SD MI	1,257	Pontiac City SD MI	1,343						
Ft. Worth ISD TX	1,500	Ft. Worth TX	1,587	Ft. Worth TX	1,701	Ft. Worth TX	1,688	Ft. Worth ISD TX	1,833
Providence PS RI	1,362								
Memphis CS TN	2,212								
Metro-Nashville TN	1,271								
Chesapeake PS VA	1,014								
		Hillsborough Co. PS FL	1,124	Hillsborough Co. PS FL	1,184	Hillsborough Co. PS FL	1,000		
		Buffalo PS NY	1,532			Buffalo PS NY	1,670	Buffalo PS NY	1,578
		Kalamazoo PS MI	1,071	Kalamazoo PS MI	1,003				

BASIC (continued)
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
		Mobile Co Bd. of Ed. AL	1,500	Mobile Co Bd. of Ed. AL	1,398				
		Pamona USD CA	1,352	Pamona USD CA	1,509	Pamona USD CA	1,407		
		Pittsburgh Bd of Ed PA	1,089			Pittsburgh Bd of Ed PA	1,168		
		Niagara Falls SD NY	1,399						
		West Irondequiot NY	1,500						
		Harrisburg SD PA	1,272						
		Pasadena USD CA	1,125	Pasadena USD CA	1,343				
		Lansing PS MI	1,143						
		Minneapolis PS MN	1,315						
		Kansas City SD MO	1,136						

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BASIC (continued)
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
		Chattanooga PS TN	1,010						
		CSD #30 NY	1,215						
		CSD #25 NY	1,264						
		Santa Ana CA	1,259						
		Sacramento USD CA	1,845						
				Boston PS MA	2,765	Boston PS MA	1,139	Boston PS MA	1,301
				Charlotte Meck Bd NC	1,398	Charlotte Meck Bd NC	1,000		
				Montclair Bd of Ed NJ	1,079				
				CSD # 25 NY	1,193				
				New Kens. Arnold. SD PA	1,091				

BASIC (continued)
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
				CSD # 18 NY	1,419				
				CSD # 21 NY	1,054				
				Muscogee Co Bd of Ed GA	1,033				
				Greensboro CSD NC	1,020				
						Detroit PS MI	2,393	Detroit PS MI	3,052
						Dayton PS OH	1,675	Dayton PS OH	3,478
						St. Louis SD MO	1,521	St. Louis SD MO	2,278
						Hawaii Dept Ed. HI	1,737	Hawaii Dept Ed. HI	1,742
						Inglewood USD CA	1,161		
				Stockton USD CA	1,063	Stockton USD CA	1,055		

BASIC (continued)
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
						Compton USD CA	1,419		
								Wake Co PS NC	1,331
								San Diego CA	1,288

V. Single Grants Over One Million Dollars for Pilot Programs

The New York City Board of Education received the largest single grant for a Pilot Program in 1973. It was for 4.04 million. Two grantees received over one million dollar grants for two years sequentially. They were the New York City School District No. 11 and Compton Unified School District in California. A total of eight awards were made in this funding range.

A chart on the following page shows the location, amount, and year in which the awards for Pilot Programs for over one million dollars were made.

PILOT
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
NYC Bd of ED NY	4,044								
Harrisburg CSD PA	1,457								
		CSD #11 NY	1,227	CSD #11 NY	1,515				
				CSD #17 NY	1,164				
						Compton USD CA	1,953	Compton USD CA	1,405
								Newark Bd of Ed NJ	1,003

VI. Single Grants Over One Million Dollars for Educational Television, Special Projects, and Magnet Schools

Educational Television

From 1973 until 1977 twelve single grants for over one million dollars were made. Three were issued to BCTV in Oakland, California, for a total of $9,660,000. Three were issued to WGBH for $8,047,000. Two were issued to WNTV in Virginia and WTTW in Illinois. The others were single year funding.

Special Projects

Two Special Project grants of over one million dollars were made in 1973, one each in 1974 and 1975, and six in 1976. The largest number were made in 1977 when a total of eleven were made. The largest number of grants went to the Jefferson County Board of Education in Kentucky. Three were made in a two-year period. Boston received three over a three year period. The largest single grant was made to Boston in 1976 for $5,173,000. Boston also received the largest total amount of funds.

Magnet Schools

Only one grant for over one million dollars for magnet schools was made. The grant was to Milwaukee Public Schools for $2,581,000. Charts on the following pages show the year, location, and amount of each of the grants in the above three program categories.

BILINGUAL
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
Dallas ISA TX	1,246								
				San Fran. USD CA	1,035				
						CSD #4 NY	1,067	CSD #4 NY	1,433

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
BCTV Oakland CA	3,500					BCTV CA	3,166	BCTV CA	1,000
WGBH MA	4,023	WGBH MA	2,024			WGBH MA	2,000		
KLRM TX	1,269	KLRM	18,502						
WNVT VA	1,762								
		WTTW IL	1,773					WTTW Chicago IL	2,000
								KQED CA	2,348
						NY SEA NY	2,300		

d.

SPECIAL PROJECTS
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
NY Dept. of Ed. NY	1,500								
Virgin Is. Dept. of Ed.	1,584								
West Irondequoit NY	1,906							West Iron. NY	1,177
				Boston MA	1,310	Boston PS MA	5,173	Boston PS MA	2,910
						Jefferson Co. Bd of Ed. KY	2,126	Jefferson Co. Bd. of Ed. KY	1,426
						Jefferson Co. Bd of Ed. KY	1,134		
						Detroit Bd. of Ed MI	4,092	Detroit PS MI	3,329
						Milwaukee WS	3,410	Milwaukee WS	2,835
						Dallas ISD TX	3,187	Dallas ISD TX	1,285
								Puerto Rico PR	1,130

SPECIAL PROJECTS (continued)
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
cation	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
								Buffalo SD NY	1,977
								San Diego SD CA	1,006
								CSD #21 NY	1,100
								Seattle SD #1 WA	1,301
		SF USD CA	1,039						

MAGNET SCHOOLS
SINGLE GRANTS OVER ONE MILLION
1973 - 1977

1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
								Milwaukee PS WI	2,581

VII. Local Educational Agencies Receiving More Than Two Million Dollars in ESAA Aid

The largest single recipient was San Francisco with $19,788,715, followed by the New York City Board of Education with $16,820,465, Boston with $16,151,867, Detroit with $15,793,811, Dallas with $14,999,661, and Houston with $14,494,793. Other agencies over ten million dollars were New York Community School District No. 3, District of Columbia, Dade County, Florida, and Ft. Worth, Texas.

The region with the greatest number of agencies receiving more than two million dollars was Region IV. The region with the smallest number was Region VIII with only one. Revion VI had three recipients of over ten million dollars.

Charts on the following pages list the LEA recipients of over two million dollars in ESAA aid by region showing the total amount received.

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
RECEIVING MORE THAN TWO MILLION IN
ESAA AID*, 1973 - 1977

	NAME OF LEA	TOTAL ESAA RECEIVED
REGION I	Boston, Mass.	$ 16,151,867
	Providence, RI	2,724,305
	New Haven, Conn.	4,065,863
REGION II	Freeport, NY	3,272,214
	Buffalo, NY	3,554,785
	New York City (Central Board)	16,820,465
	Community SD # 3 , NY	11,453,934
	Community SD # 4, NY	6,957,835
	Community SD # 11, NY	5,024,621
	Community SD # 18, NY	3,519,657
	Community SD # 25, NY	3,705,241
	West Irondequoit, NY	4,638,686
	Niagara Falls, NY	4,911,790
	Montclair, NJ	3,185,261
	Newark, NJ	3,702,287
REGION III	District of Columbia	13,975,656
	Harrisburg, PA	5,566,827
	Richmond, VA	2,292,961
	Prince George's Co., MD	6,424,002
	Norfolk, VA	4,031,936
	Pittsburgh, PA	4,659,637
	Chesapeake, VA	4,278,646
	Anne Arundel Co., MD	3,018,577
REGION IV	Dade County, FL	13,820,313
	Broward County, FL	9,442,029
	Duval County, FL	6,894,597
	Hillsborough County, FL	7,855,487
	Palm Beach Co., FL	3,437,037
	Leon County, FL	2,061,018
	Jackson, MS	9,726,025
	DeSota County, MS	2,448,506
	Mobile City-County, AL	7,546,159
	Burmingham, AL	3,568,264
	Montgomery, AL	3,099,353
	Nashville, TN	6,905,957
	Memphis, TN	2,414,746
	Chattanooga, TN	5,712,143
	Atlanta, GA	5,668,756
	Muscogee County, GA	4,369,612
	Savannah/Chathan Co., GA	3,022,241
	Bibb County, GA	3,369,249

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* Basic, Pilot, Bilingual, Special Projects, Magnet Schools

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES RECEIVING MORE THAN TWO MILLION IN ESAA AID*, 1973 - 1977 (continued)

	Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	$ 4,861,166
	Greensboro, NC	4,153,212
	Wake County, NC	3,246,305
	Harnett County, NC	2,606,045
	Richland L. SD #1, SC	4,997,774
	Greenville County, SC	3,138,166
	Charleston, SC	4,212,891
	Jefferson Co, KY	6,232,699
	Ranuni, WS	3,212,903
REGION V	Indianapolis, IN	4,391,611
	Pontiac, MI	4,112,054
	Kalamazoo, MI	3,784,087
	Lansing, MI	2,637,406
	Highland Park, MI	2,548,238
	Minneapolis, MI	2,400,003
	Detroit, MI	15,793,811
	Milwaukee, WI	9,347,754
	Dayton, OH	6,466,455
	East Cleveland, OH	2,398,810
REGION VI	Houston, TX	14,494,793
	Ft. Worth, TX	12,663,545
	Dallas, TX	14,999,661
	San Antonio, TX	7,919,118
	Austin, TX	5,493,280
	Weslaco, TX	2,576,221
	El Paso, TX	3,509,325
	Orleans Parish, LA	3,404,206
	St. Landry Parish, LA	2,640,576
	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	2,170,620
	Little Rock, AK	2,916,503
	Oklahoma City, OK	3,101,636
REGION VII	Kansas City, MO	2,759,918
	St. Louis, MO	4,927,966
	Wichita, KS	3,042,977
REGION VIII	Denver, CO	7,022,737
REGION IX	San Francisco, CA	19,788,715
	Pasadena, CA	6,629,272
	Pamona, CA	7,668,870
	Inglewood, CA	4,267,214
	Santa Ana, CA	3,781,568
	Stockton, CA	4,264,043
	Compton, CA	4,288,546
	San Diego, CA	2,294,286

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES RECEIVING MORE THAN TWO MILLION IN ESAA AID*, 1973 - 1977 (continued)

	Roosevelt Elem. School Dist., Phx., AZ	$ 4,409,760
	Dept of Ed., HI	5,635,550
REGION X	Tacoma, WA	2,576,038
	Seattle, WA	2,519,773

VIII. Numbers of Applications Not Funded and States Receiving No ESAA Funds

Although Regions IV and VI had the largest number of grants funded, they also had the largest number of grants not funded according to the information available for 1973 and 1974. Region II and IX shared the next rank in non-funded applications.

New Hampshire and Vermont were the only states that received no ESAA funding from 1973 through 1976. Miane received funds only one of the four years, Hawaii, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island did not receive funding one out of the four years reported.

Charts on the following pages show the number of applications not funded by region and program category for 1973 and 1974 and the states that did not receive any funds for each year from 1973 through 1976.

NUMBERS OF APPLICATIONS NOT FUNDED
Basic-Pilot-NPO
1973 - 1974

	1973		1974		
REGION	BASIC	PILOT	BASIC	PILOT	NPO
Region I	2	1	16	1	14
Region II	17	9	36	16	38
Region III	5	3	13	5	27
Region IV	50	10	89	26	62
Region V	5	2	11	5	18
Region VI	27	6	54	19	103
Region VII	1		3	3	4
Region VIII	5	1	5	0	15
Region IX	7	2	24	7	43
Region X	1		5	2	5

STATES RECEIVING NO ESAA FUNDS 1973 - 1976

1973	1974	1975	1976
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Maine	Maine
Maine	Vermont	New Hampshire	New Hampshire
Nebraska		Vermont	Rhode Island
New Hampshire			Vermont
Vermont		Guam	
Wisconsin		Puerto Rico	
Wyoming			

IX. Number of Nonprofit Organizations per State Funded by Year and Amount

Texas and California received the largest number of grants for nonprofit organizations with 115 and 111, respectively. The next states in descending order were Louisiana (57), New York (54), Virginia (49), Georgia (47), Illinois (47), South Carolina (43), and North Carolina (38). Grants ranged in size from $11,500 to $291,575. The greatest number of grants fell in the $50,000 to $120,000 range.

Charts on the following pages show the number of nonprofit organizations that received grants in each state with the total amount of funds granted for each year from 1973 through 1977.

NUMBER OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS PER STATE FUNDED BY YEAR AND AMOUNT
1973 - 1977

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	6 596,728	6 625,000	6 545,495	8 509,943	8 545,363
Alaska	1 46,550	2 53,049	1 49,263	1 46,001	1 49,197
Arizona	1 71,655	2 221,539	2 228,811	2 254,073	2 274,075
Arkansas	5 435,754	4 173,975	3 222,248	3 207,731	3 222,159
California	13 1,359,045	22 2,731,531	27 2,426,125	25 2,268,198	24 2,425,743
Colorado	6 192,870	7 211,211	7 192,413	7 179,838	8 192,330
Connecticut	2 130,251	3 114,606	3 154,462	3 144,356	4 154,383
Delaware	3 49,371	3 58,680	2 55,514	2 51,846	3 55,448
District/Columbia	2 197,932	1 291,574	1 270,001	1 252,377	1 255,502
Florida	10 1,548,117	6 803,654	5 767,934	7 717,908	8 666,884
Georgia	15 1,268,093	9 796,883	7 695,248	8 649,952	8 695,096
Hawaii	0 --	8 255,005	5 236,255	5 220,826	4 236,164
Idaho	1 21,832	1 30,106	1 24,600	1 22,944	1 24,536
Illinois	8 955,165	10 1,135,817	9 988,655	10 939,624	10 1,656,135
Indiana	3 138,507	3 241,665	4 247,910	3 231,722	3 246,824

NUMBER OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (continued)
PER STATE FUNDED BY YEAR AND AMOUNT
1973 - 1977

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Iowa	1 34,165	1 36,691	1 35,237	1 32,508	1 34,835
Kansas	3 102,080	2 85,953	1 59,477	1 63,658	0 --
Kentucky	3 263,116	4 143,559	3 133,360	2 124,626	2 133,282
Louisiana	25 1,588,490	10 761,716	8 665,484	8 622,124	6 617,206
Maine	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
Maryland	4 401,089	3 615,643	4 418,554	4 391,263	1 67,748
Massachusetts	1 116,770	2 113,180	3 145,704	3 136,167	2 145,625
Michigan	6 607,237	6 703,190	5 619,188	7 578,842	6 6[illegible]9,046
Minnesota	0 --	1 56,576	1 54,104	1 50,529	1 54,039
Mississippi	8 447,944	8 574,950	6 523,313	5 489,204	6 523,183
Missouri	0 --	2 136,690	3 175,453	5 269,590	4 252,922
Montana	1 30,981	2 33,208	2 30,668	1 28,425	1 28,180
Nebraska	0 --	0 --	0 --	1 41,060	1 43,911
Nevada	1 64,081	1 39,872	1 37,101	1 34,962	0 --
New Hampshire	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
New Jersey	5 544,578	6 630,423	5 579,277	4 541,526	3 480,887

NUMBER OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (continued)
PER STATE FUNDED BY YEAR AND AMOUNT
1973 - 1977

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
New Mexico	0 --	4 209,012	3 249,223	4 252,342	3 149,684
New York	11 1,537,498	12 2,022,962	11 1,788,343	11 1,671,918	9 1,788,046
North Carolina	11 959,276	10 791,101	7 690,676	5 645,677	5 690,526
North Dakota	0 --	1 21,246	0 --	1 18,718	1 18,248
Ohio	1 15,428	4 404,999	3 585,653	4 536,733	4 585,517
Oklahoma	3 173,340	6 200,290	5 176,390	6 164,857	6 176,307
Oregon	2 72,150	1 51,267	1 49,432	1 46,160	1 47,469
Pennsylvania	6 909,639	5 626,973	5 581,010	4 545,868	3 296,129
Rhode Island	1 177,834	1 25,568	1 25,041		1 24,978
South Carolina	14 945,028	9 573,360	7 496,323	7 463,970	6 496,196
South Dakota	0 --	2 97,543	0 --	1 28,686	0 --
Tennessee	5 217,014	7 392,776	4 280,415	6 339,437	5 329,930
Texas	30 2,431,362	26 2,057,933	17 1,866,325	20 1,744,824	22 1,866,018
Utah	1 11,500	2 44,634	2 44,272	2 41,335	2 44,206
Vermont	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --	0 --
Virginia	19 1,315,013	11 573,041	8 486,064	9 467,394	8 498,915
Washington	3 103,693	3 123,699	3 120,636	2 109,634	2 120,091

NUMBER OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (continued)
PER STATE FUNDED BY YEAR AND AMOUNT
1973 - 1977

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
	--	--	--	--	32,231
Wisconsin	0	0	1	0	1
	--	--	62,267	--	111,000
Wyoming	0	0	1	1	1
	--	--	19,551	17,966	19,489